

Murphy reports to Peres on mission

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Mideast envoy Richard Murphy met Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Monday to report on talks he held in Egypt and Syria, Mr. Peres' office said. A brief statement said Mr. Murphy made some progress in helping Israel and Egypt toward an agreement on the ground rules for international arbitration of their border dispute in the Sinai peninsula. The two countries have been negotiating for three months on the wording of the terms of reference for an arbitration team to decide ownership of the one square kilometre beachfront resort of Taba. No details on the talks were available. Israeli newspapers reported that Mr. Murphy, who was in Israel last week, also delivered an "Israeli message" to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

W.Bank meeting denounced

HEBRON (Agencies) — Israeli troops fired tear gas on Monday to break up Palestinian students hurling rocks at Israeli ultra-nationalists meeting in a Jewish settlement overlooking the occupied West Bank town of Hebron. The ultra-nationalists, some carrying machine-guns, gathered behind barbed wire for the political convention of the Tehiya Party, which has five seats in Israel's 120-member parliament. Troops, some in riot gear, fired tear gas and shot into the air to disperse the demonstrators. AP said a number of students were arrested. A bottle thrown by a protester knocked out an Israeli policeman's front teeth. The meeting at Kiryat Arba, a Jewish settlement near Hebron, was the first held in the West Bank by an Israeli political party.

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Interior minister meets Saudi emir

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed on Monday met Prince Sultan Al Saud, emir of Kuwait in Saudi Arabia, and discussed with him bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Ministry of Interior Under Secretary Ahmad Alkaleh, Ma'an Governor 'Eid Al Qatameh and a number of senior ministry officials. Talks between a Saudi delegation led by Prince Sudair and a Jordanian team led by Mr. Qatameh were held on Monday. The talks centred on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Committee reviews functions of ministries and departments

AMMAN (Petra) — Organizational procedures among the ministries, government departments and institutions were the main subject of discussion during a meeting of a special technical committee of the Royal Commission (CSC) for Administrative Development, on Monday. The meeting was held at the Civil Service Commission under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed. Institute of Public Administration (IPA) Director Abdullah Alayyan, in his capacity as rapporteur of the committee, said the meeting was aimed at reviewing ministry and department functions so as to avoid duplication of work. The committee, headed by the interior minister, includes ministers of finance, planning, agriculture, trade, industry and supply, energy and mineral resources, the president of the CSC and the director of IPA.

Israel claims guerrilla killed

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli troops on Monday claimed they killed a guerrilla and wounded another in a clash on the occupied West Bank that took place the day before. The Israeli military command claimed that the two men crossed the Jordan River on Friday evening near the Argaman settlement, about 48 kilometres northeast of Jerusalem. It said that the soldiers chased and wounded both guerrillas, and that one of the men later died in hospital. There were no Israeli casualties, it said. It added that three Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, catridges and a pistol were found in the guerrillas' possession. Israeli military sources could not confirm to the Associated Press an Israel Television report that the guerrilla who died of his wounds was aged about 60.

Ancient gold ingots found in Iraq

SAMIRRA'A, Iraq (Petra) — A total of 117 golden ingots have been found in Ma'ashouq Palace north of the Iraqi city of Samarra by an archaeologist who was doing restoration work at the palace. The ingots were found in a clay jug hidden inside the wall. All the ingots are believed to be of the Abbasid age with the exception of one ingot which dates back to the time of the Mousel ruler, Badraddin Lulu.

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Libya singles out U.S. missile bases in Europe as retaliatory targets

Combined agency despatches

LIBYA SAID on Monday it had singled out U.S. nuclear missile bases in Europe as retaliatory targets and warned that it would resist any American attack even if it meant a third world war.

In The Hague, the European Community (EC) decided to name Libya in connection with international guerrilla violence as a minimum gesture to Washington's charges that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was directly behind attacks on a TWA airliner and a discotheque frequented by American servicemen in West Berlin.

In France, President Francois Mitterrand told U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Vernon Walters that France was ready to fight "international terrorism" but would not change its policy towards Libya.

President Reagan was meeting his close advisers to discuss possible military attacks against Libya but an official said a "conciliatory gesture" from Tripoli could defuse the crisis (See page 2).

In London, official British sources told Renter Britain felt the U.S. might take unilateral action against Libya if its European allies

failed to agree on measures to what Washington describes as Col. Qadhafi's links with international guerrilla violence.

In Tripoli, the government newspaper Al Zahf Al Akhdar (Green March) said in a commentary Libyan forces would resist any U.S.

attack "even if it leads to a third world war."

"We are ready to strike against America in its own land. Groups of guerrillas and suicide squads are now awaiting only the signal to begin carrying out courageous acts that will pursue Americans one by one and deal them the mightiest blows..."

"Libya will single out U.S. military targets, particularly nuclear missile bases in Europe, as prime targets for retaliation," the paper said.

Libya's people congresses announced on Monday that their "suicide units" around the world were ready to retaliate against any

American attack against Libya.

The official Libyan news agency JANA, said these congresses also warned the United States that in the event of an "overall aggression," the "response will be severe against all American interests around the world."

"Suicide units throughout the world are in state of alert to face U.S., NATO and Zionist aggression," JANA said.

In another JANA despatch, Libya declared that it has no relationship with the claims made by the United States.

Libya's people's foreign bureau, or the foreign ministry, said in a statement carried by JANA that Libya is against "all terrorist operations, hijacking airplanes and the murder of innocent."

Almost the entire U.S. Sixth Fleet, comprising 30 ships, 170 warplanes and 20,000 men, is on stand-by in the central Mediterranean for possible military strikes on Libya.

Libyan Prime Minister Jallallah Azzouz Al Talhi also told journalists in Malta that his country had no connection with the U.S. allegations against Tripoli.

In The Hague, EC diplomats said the community overcame the reluctance of some of its members and decided to name Libya in

(Continued on page 3)

Peres seen as short-term winner in power struggle

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres was widely portrayed on Monday as a short-term winner in an Israeli power struggle that raised new doubts about the feuding government's ability to revive the economy.

Political commentators cautioned that although Peres achieved his objective of ousting right-wing critic Yitzhak Mordechai from the finance ministry, the crisis had weakened a key government department and further damaged public faith in Israel's leaders.

The storm ended Sunday night with Mordechai swapping jobs with Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, a fellow member of the Likud bloc. Newspapers questioned whether the Labour prime minister was justified in taking the coalition to the brink of collapse.

One minister, Rabbi Yosef Shapira, abstained in the cabinet vote on the job-swap. "The events of the past week have sullied the integrity of the government and harmed its credibility in the public eye," he told reporters.

Nissim, a quiet-spoken lawyer, initially resisted his promotion to the finance ministry, protesting that unlike Mordechai, an economist, he lacked training for the post.

Columnist Rafael Mann wrote in the mass-circulation Maariv newspaper that Peres now found

himself with a reluctant, inexperienced finance minister at a critical stage in Israel's economic recovery plan.

Mordechai and Peres have been riding high in opinion polls because of their success in slashing inflation but a rash of company bankruptcies and trade union demands for compensation for salary erosion have raised doubts about the year-old austerity programme.

The Mordechai-Peres dispute developed when the finance minister opposed Peres' pressure to soften the programme by channelling state funds to two ailing Labour-affiliated organisations.

Asked whether the row had been worth endangering the government, Peres told reporters it was necessary to establish the principle of collective responsibility. "I got what I demanded," he said.

Likud politicians acknowledged they were eventually forced to accept Peres' ultimatum to help to assure next October's leadership rotation. Under a 1984 agreement, Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud are to swap posts in October.

Though Peres has said he intends to honour the rotation agreement, some Labour Party aides had urged him to use the crisis to force fresh elections before the band-over.

Pakradouni rules out resuming Israeli links

BEIRUT (AP) — A senior leader of Lebanon's Christians said on Monday their mainstream militia will not reestablish ties with Israel and warned of a possible French withdrawal from the U.N. peace-keeping force in South Lebanon.

Karim Pakradouni, vice president of the "Lebanese Forces," the main rightist militia, also called for direct government negotiations with Syria to pull out its troops from north, central and east Lebanon.

"That episode is over," Mr. Pakradouni said in an interview with the Associated Press of the "Lebanese Forces" alliance with Israel after its 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

He said there is "no question of reactivating" the militia's liaison office in Israel that was closed last summer or Israel reopening its office in east Beirut.

Lebanese leaders and newspapers have claimed in recent weeks that the beleaguered rightists have sought to reestablish links with their longtime ally.

Mr. Pakradouni said the Lebanese Forces' current command was consulting with various Christian politicians for a "comprehensive blueprint" for direct

peace negotiations with Muslim leaders.

The plan would envisage a mechanism to end the civil war, which entered its 12th year on Sunday, without outside intervention by anyone, including Syria.

The plan also would draw up political reforms to guarantee a "fair share of power to both Christians and Muslims."

Asked whether Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government would allow its allies to enter into peace negotiations without involvement by Damascus, Mr. Pakradouni said: "The Lebanese are entitled to negotiate their own future."

What worries him most is the situation in South Lebanon.

Resistance men there are waging a guerrilla war against Israeli occupation forces and their allies of the mainly Christian South Lebanon Army (SLA).

Mr. Pakradouni expressed fears that France will pull its 1,400-man contingent from the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

"That is the most upsetting message inferred by the French decision to withdraw its troops," said Mr. Pakradouni, two weeks ago, said Mr. Pakradouni,

Iraqi team reports oil traces in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seismological survey by an Iraqi team of a total of 1,340 square kilometres in the Jordan Valley, Azraq and the Dead Sea areas has proved the possibility of the existence of oil and gas in these areas, according to the head of the Iraqi seismological team, Hatem Al Bayyati.

Mr. Bayyati told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the seismological survey came as a practical manifestation of the strong brotherly ties linking Jordan and Iraq.

The team, he added, also carried out seismological surveys 1,840 square kilometres in the central Jordan Valley and northern Azraq during 1983/1984 and that the results obtained from surveys in the Al Azraq area were encouraging. He expressed hope that oil could be produced in commercial quantities in Jordan.

Mr. Bayyati added that the second phase of work by the Iraqi team in Jordan began in April 1985 and surveys were launched in the Dead Sea, Wadi Araha, Al Lisan, Ghor Al Safi and Fija areas.

Surveys in these areas were intensive and the results of tests indicated the probability of existence of oil, Mr. Bayyati said.

Seismological surveys in the northern Jordan Valley produced encouraging results and results of surveys in Swagah area in Al Azraq also suggested existence of oil there, he said.

The Iraqi official expressed hope that seismological surveys

will be continued in the eastern area of Jordan near the border with Iraq and Saudi Arabia so that a complete picture of the topographic structure of the area could be obtained. He also voiced hope that fruitful cooperation will continue between Jordan and Iraq.

The Iraqi team included 19 experts and technicians of various specialties, he said. The team used modern advanced equipment.

In 1982 the Iraqi national oil company and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) signed a cooperation agreement which provided for technical cooperation and training of Jordanians in the field of oil and gas prospecting in Jordan.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and NRA Chairman Hisham Al Khatib on Monday presented the head of the Iraqi team with a Medal of Independence of the Third Order. The medal was awarded to the team in recognition of its distinguished efforts in carrying out seismological surveys in Jordan.

Dr. Khatib delivered a speech in which he thanked the head and members of the Iraqi team officials at the Iraqi national oil company, the Iraqi Oil Ministry and the Iraqi government for their efforts and for the good results achieved by the Iraqi team in Jordan. Dr. Khatib said the Iraqi team used the highest standard of advanced and modern technology in its work in Jordan.

Soviets confirm intention to conduct nuclear tests

MOSCOW (R) — Armed forces chief of staff Sergei Akhromyev confirmed on Monday that the Soviet Union intends to resume nuclear testing following a U.S. explosion in the Nevada desert last Thursday.

Mr. Akhromyev told a news conference here that the Kremlin's eight-month unilateral halt to testing, which was formally ended on Friday after Moscow had failed to get matching action from Washington, had caused a certain setback to Soviet military power. But he added:

"The political gains in the struggle for a halt to nuclear testing, for limiting the arms race, were greater than the purely military setback we suffered."

Mr. Akhromyev declined to give any details of how Soviet nuclear forces had been harmed by the unilateral moratorium.

He also refused to give any indication of when the next Soviet test would be held, or what the aim of the programme would be. "We... have a definite pro-

gramme which we will carry out," he said. The army chief did, however, say that the tests would not be aimed at creating a Soviet version of President Reagan's planned strategic defence initiative (SDI) for space-based missile defence.

"The Soviet Union has no plans, like the United States does, for building 'Star Wars'. We are not building a missile defence of the country," he said.

Georgy Kornienko, a first deputy foreign minister, was asked at the news conference about the current U.S.-Libyan confrontation and said the key thing was to avoid another U.S. act of "aggression."

But he said it would be counter-productive to give exact details of what the Soviet Union was doing to prevent it.

The chief of staff declined to give details of Soviet assistance to Libya but said the Kremlin would naturally be concerned for its personnel there in the event of a further U.S.-Libyan clash.



His Majesty King Hussein on Monday receives Sudanese Al Umma Party leader Sadeq Al Mahdi (Petra photo)

King and Sudanese leader discuss Middle East issues

Mahdi outlines programmes as potential premier

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received Sudanese Al Umma Party leader Sadeq Al Mahdi, who stands the best chance to become the next prime minister of Sudan. During the audience the King stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and reiterated Jordan's commitment to extend aid to Sudan on all levels.

Mr. Mahdi, who arrived in Amman on Sunday, was also re-

Centrists take early lead in Sudanese poll results

KHARTOUM (AP) — Early results on Monday in Sudan's first multi-party elections in 18 years showed an expected close race between two traditional parties and a major setback for the country's main Muslim fundamentalist group.

In official results distributed by the official Sudan News Agency, the election commission also reported that two members of the transitional military council that has ruled Sudan for a year lost bids for seats in a constituent assembly being elected.

Hassan Turabi, head of the Islamic National Front, lost in his Khartoum constituency after five large parties withdrew their candidates and joined behind Hassan Shaba, candidate of the Democratic Unionists.

It was unclear what Mr. Turabi's loss would mean for his party, which under the name of the Muslim Brotherhood exerted extensive power under former President Jaafar Numeiri. Many political observers had expected the front to be a junior partner in a coalition government to be appointed by the assembly to end 17 years of military rule in Sudan.

The election commission gave no figures for turnout or vote totals but just a breakdown of assembly seats won among the 251 being contested. Twelve days of voting in most precincts ended on Saturday, and final results are not expected until the end of the week.

With 78 constituencies decided, the commission said the strongest contenders by far were the two main centrist parties, the Umma with 31 seats and the Democratic Unionist with 27. Mr. Turabi's Islamic front had 15 seats, the Communists two, independent candidates two and the Bija Congress, a tribal group from eastern Sudan, one.

The Umma Party, led by Sadeq Al Mahdi, is a nationalist party with Islamic fundamentalist leanings. Union with Egypt is the main plank in the platform of the Democratic Unionists, whose spiritual leader is Mobammad Osman Al Mirghani.

Both Mr. Mahdi and Mr. Hindi won in their constituencies and are thought to be front-runners for the premiership.

eived by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi and Mr. Akaf Al Fayed respectively.

The Sudanese leader's discussions with the Jordanian leaders focused on the latest developments in the Palestinian problem, the 66-month-old Iran-Iraq war and Jordan's efforts to support Sudan on all levels.

Ballot-counting is under way in Sudan after general elections for a constituent assembly which will decide the shape of the country's new civilian government.

Reports from Sudan indicate that the Umma (the Nation) Party has the best chance to win a majority that could enable Mr. Mahdi set up the new government.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr. Mahdi said he expected his party to secure 55 per cent of the votes.

He added, however, that if Al Umma wins the elections, it would seek to reach a common programme with other major parties to safeguard Sudan's national unity.

Al Umma was one of the most vehement opponents of the regime of Jaafar Numeiri, who was toppled by the army in April 1985.

Mr. Mahdi said his party will abrogate the "so-called Islamic laws" enacted by Mr. Numeiri and the "integration and unity" agreement with Egypt.

But he added that a new basis for Sudan's relations with Egypt should be drawn up. He did not elaborate.

The Sudanese leader also revealed that if he wins the elections he will "reassess all bilateral and other agreements" signed by Mr. Numeiri.

Mr. Numeiri, who was in his way back from an official visit to the U.S. when the army staged a coup against him, is currently in Egypt which has agreed to host him.

Describing Mr. Numeiri as "a criminal," Mr. Mahdi said he will ask Egypt to extradite the toppled president if Al Umma forms the new government.

He said his party will replace "the so-called Islamic laws with a policy which aims at an Islamic revival based on the Koran and Islamic teachings."

According to reports from Sudan there are around 40 pol-

itical parties and groupings represented in the elections.

But Mr. Mahdi said there were only four or five parties which enjoy "grass-root support" and that the election results would serve as a filter for the political parties in Sudan.

"I do not agree that there are 40 parties in Sudan," he said. "I call these (groups) are mostly banners and nothing more," he added.

Mr. Mahdi also said it was to become prime minister, he would introduce a new law "to rationalise parties." He said this law would call for registering all parties in Sudan "before they qualify them as Sudanese parties."

All parties which seek to be registered should be ready to reveal "their sources of finance... and to prove its individuality as Sudanese parties," he said.

No Sudanese party should be "a branch of any party outside Sudan," he added.

Asked if this category applied to Communists and Baathists, both of whom were severely persecuted by the Numeiri regime, Mr. Mahdi said: "All parties should prove their individuality." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Mahdi said that main problems which any new government will face are the deteriorating Sudanese economy, the rebellion in the south and how to achieve national unity.

Sudan's foreign debts are estimated to be more than \$9 billion. Mr. Mahdi said he believed that Sudan could overcome its economic crisis if the resources in Sudan were properly used. He added that Al Umma has formulated an eight-point plan to save the national economy.

He said Al Umma's plan to end the crisis in the south will be based on achieving three goals: finding a peaceful solution for the problem, strengthening Sudan's security and rectifying Sudan's diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries, particularly Ethiopia which has been supporting the rebels.

Mr. Mahdi is expected to leave Jordan on Monday for Syria where he will hold talks with President Hafez Al Assad and later to Libya to meet with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

During his short stay in Amman Mr. Mahdi also met with members of the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese people.

Palestine 'refugees' must leave W.Bank, Gaza, Neeman says

TEL AVIV (AP) — The leader of an ultra-nationalist political party has proposed that Palestinian "refugees" leave Israeli-occupied territories as part of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Speaking at the opening of the Tehiya (Revival) Party convention Sunday night, Professor Yuval Neeman said 500,000 Palestinians living in refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "would have to be resettled outside the land of Israel as a condition for peace."

The "land of Israel" is the term coined by ultra-nationalists to define Israel and the occupied territories which they believe should be legally annexed by the Jewish state.

There are about 500,000 Palestinians in refugee camps and

another 800,000 in towns and villages in the West Bank.

Neeman also criticised a proposal raised last week by Prime Minister Shimon Peres to grant a "larger degree of self-rule" to the Palestinians of the Gaza Strip as a way of getting the peace process moving again.

The Tehiya convention is being held in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arab on the outskirts of the West Bank city of Hebron. It's the first time Israel's military authorities have allowed an Israeli political gathering in the West Bank.

In response to Tehiya's choice of the convention site, the Peace Now Movement organised a joint Jewish-Arab meeting in Hebron to protest this provocation against the Palestinians.

U.K. urges European sanctions to avoid U.S. action against Libya

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain believes the United States may take action against Libya if its European allies failed to agree on a package of measures to curb its suspected terrorist operations, official sources said Monday.

"If Europe fails it wouldn't be surprising if Washington felt it must take positive action," one of the sources said.

The sources were briefing reporters on Britain's position in advance of Monday's emergency meeting of European Community (EC) foreign ministers at the U.S. Sixth Fleet base in Naples.

The sources said no final decision had yet been taken by President Reagan on whether to launch a strike.

The sources said Britain, which broke off diplomatic relations with Libya in 1984 after a British policeman was shot by a sniper from inside the Libyan embassy in London, had long been urging a tougher European stand against Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

They said Britain sought agreement at the EC meeting in The Hague on "effective measures" such as the closure of Libyan diplomatic missions, restrictions on visas and an end to export credits.

The sources said Britain had accepted that evidence of Libyan complicity in recent terrorist attacks was "compelling".

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was one of several Western European leaders briefed by U.S. presidential envoy Vernon Walters during the weekend. Gen. Walters was seeking backing for Mr. Reagan's stand against Col. Qadhafi.

There was speculation in Britain that Gen. Walters had also sounded out Mrs. Thatcher on the possible use of air bases in Britain and the Mediterranean Island of Cyprus as launching and strategic backup centres for a U.S. operation against Libya.

But the official sources would not confirm this.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses say many U.S. Air Force tankers and transport planes have been flying into Britain for the past three days.

Mrs. Thatcher remained silent on the possible use of British bases for any attack on Libya, but reporters said that at one point Sun-

day, KC-10A tankers were landing every 20 minutes at Mildenhall Base, 3rd U.S. Air Force headquarters in eastern England.

There were conflicting reports about whether Mrs. Thatcher had agreed to a purported request from Mr. Reagan for the use of British bases for a punitive strike against the government of Col. Qadhafi.

The independent Radio News reported Monday that when Mrs. Thatcher met Saturday with Gen. Walters, "she is believed to have urged him to use British bases in England and Cyprus as a last resort."

But the newscast said that "there is no doubt that the Americans have brought in extra planes to back up their possible military action in the Mediterranean."

A photograph of nine KC-10A tankers and C-130 transports close together on the ground at Mildenhall Base in eastern England was on the front page of the tabloid daily Today.

Aircraft enthusiasts who log plane movements from outside base perimeters said there normally are two KC-10As a week at Mildenhall, but that by late Sunday, 15 were parked there.

Besides the transports and tank-

ers seen at Mildenhall, more KC-10As were photographed at the Royal Air Force base at Fairford in south west England.

Speaking over the roar of aircraft engines, Lt. Col. Doug Kinn, U.S. Air Force spokesman at Mildenhall, said on Sunday, "it's business as usual."

He would not confirm that any aircraft movements were out of the ordinary.

If an attack on Libya were mounted, the KC-10A tankers could give mid-air refuelling to British-based U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers.

The U.S. tankers and transports also could operate from the British base at Akrotiri in Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean to support the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Kinn said it was speculation that F-111s, which are too heavy to operate from carriers, already had been flown from England to Cyprus and Sicily.

There also has been speculation in Britain that high-flying reconnaissance planes based at Alconbury, England, may have photographed targets in Libya for a retaliatory American raid.

The planes are known to make frequent flights to the Middle East at heights of up to 90,000 feet.

Clark backs U.S. on Libya, urges against extreme action

TEL AVIV (AP) — Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said that Canada supported the United States in its intention to respond against what he claimed "Libya's support of international terrorism," but urged against extreme action.

Mr. Clark told a news conference that "we have indicated our view that terrorism, which breaks the rules of a civilized society, needs to be responded to, that if the state is involved in the act of encouragement of terrorism, that must be taken account of. And we support the position of the United States in that regard."

But he said Canada had urged the United States "to avoid extreme action," although he did not clarify what measures he believed should be taken.

Mr. Clark said he was concerned for the safety of Canadian citizens living in Libya. "Our principal interest is the 1,300 Canadians in Libya. We have said it

would be prudent of them to look to their own safety."

Asked if he meant they should leave, he said he would not go beyond the statement of his government that the Canadians would be the best judges of how to act in these circumstances.

Mr. Clark left Israel Monday after promising Anatoly Shevarnadze, Soviet Foreign Minister, that Canada would keep fighting for the rights of Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Clark later told reporters he believed Canada's pressure on the Soviet government "had something to do" with Mr. Shevarnadze's release in an East-West prisoner exchange four years before his sentence was completed.

Shevarnadze, 38, was the spokesman for a Soviet dissident movement and the unofficial Helsinki agreements watchdog committee until his contacts with Western reporters led to his arrest in 1977 on spying charges for the United States.

Israeli court rejects Jewish terrorists' appeals

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's supreme court rejected appeals Monday against prison sentences of three to six years passed on five members of a Jewish terrorist group for anti-Arab attacks.

The state prosecutor appealed for harsher sentences. The five asked for the terms to be reduced.

The men were involved in a plot to blow up Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third-holiest site. The court ruled the sentences

were appropriate.

Twenty-seven Israeli terrorists were charged in 1984 with belonging to a Jewish group that killed three Palestinian students in Hebron and put bombs in the cars of two Palestinian mayors.

Right-wing extremists defended them, while other Israelis said the sentences were far less than those Palestinians would have received.

Iran to keep ship owned by Arab company

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian navy was keeping an Arab-owned ship "Ibn Al Beitar" which it confiscated last November, but has called on the owners of the cargo vessel to collect their goods, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) of Iran reported Monday.

The agency, monitored here, said the 23,618-ton ship was intercepted in November in the Sea of Oman some 400 kilometres south east of the Hormuz Strait.

IRNA quoted the Iranian joint staff headquarters as saying the owners of the ship's cargo should present documents of their ownership within the next two months to Iran's Staff Shipping Company.

The Lloyds Registry lists the general cargo vessel as owned by the Kuwait-based United Arab Shipping Company, a joint company in which Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab countries have shares.

But the joint staff command said inspection of the ship's ownership documents revealed that it was owned by Iraq but was sailing under the flag of another country to avoid confiscation by the navy of the Islamic Republic, the army command said.

IRNA also quoted the commander of the Iranian Navy, Capt. Hussein Malekzadegan as saying that the 43 crew members of the ship except for four British officers had been sent to their home countries.

"The (remaining) group should also leave the ship and return to their country," Capt. Malekzadegan said, according to IRNA.

He said the ship was "most probably used for (crew) training and the British were the instructors."

The crew members were from India, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Palestine, Bahrain, Bangladesh and Britain, IRNA said.

Last November, military sources in Iran, quoted by IRNA, said that part of the goods carried by Ibn Al Beitar was bound for Iraq.

The latest IRNA despatch said "the ship was confiscated according to the accepted rules of international law concerning war."

At the time of its confiscation, the United Arab Shipping Company said the ship was sailing from Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba to Arab ports in the Gulf.

The company said the ship's cargo consisted of 110 empty containers bound for Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, 3,369 tons of iron and other general cargo bound for Kuwait and 1,892 tons of iron and general cargo destined for Saudi Arabia.

IRNA said "Ibn Al Beitar" was first registered in the Iraqi port of Basra, but that its owner was unknown from 1981 to 1984. "Since then, the Iraqi ship has been sailing under the flag of a maritime country to avoid confiscation by Iranian Navy," IRNA quoted Capt. Malekzadegan.

Beirut schools stage anti-kidnap strike

BEIRUT (R) — Schools, universities and education officials in Muslim west Beirut went on strike Monday in protest against a spate of kidnappings of teachers.

Eight teachers have disappeared in three months — four of them foreigners reported missing over the past 18 days.

"This is an authentic protest by people who reject practices harming education in Lebanon, especially the kidnapping of teachers and professors, whether Lebanese or foreign," Education Minister Selim Hoss told Reuters.

Most of the estimated 45 French teachers in west Beirut slept at schools and hotels Sunday night after kidnappers warned of more abductions if France did not free jailed Arabs. Two of the teachers hired armed bodyguards, friends said.

The kidnap warning was issued by a group that seized French teacher Michel Brian near his home last week then freed him in a shoot out three days later in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Sniper fire meanwhile rang out at Beirut's embattled Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, threatening the planned deployment of a militia peacekeeping force.

Some 35 people have been killed in more than two weeks of fighting, sometimes involving tanks and artillery, between Palestinians

and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia.

The clashes have continued despite a Syrian-mediated ceasefire agreed five days ago that delegated security in the camps to pro-Syrian militias.

A spokesman for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) said some 2,000 of the camps' estimated 15,000 inhabitants were taking refuge in basements elsewhere in west Beirut.

"Militiamen are still controlling access to the camps. Only on one occasion have we been able to go in and distribute food since the fighting began," the spokesman said.

Violence has flared repeatedly at the camps since last year's "camps war" when Shi'ite forces fought to prevent a Palestinian military build up there.

Commenting on kidnappings of teachers, the radical Shi'ite Hizbollah (Party of God) said it was "categorically opposed to all kidnappings of innocent people wherever they take place."

"Hints that Hizbollah is behind (kidnaps) are unfounded," a statement said. The party, which runs its own religious schools, often criticises Western influence here.

Most kidnaps of the 21 foreigners missing in Lebanon have been claimed by the pro-Iranian

Islamic Jihad group.

But there has been no word of the latest foreigner to disappear. 35-year-old Irish teacher Brian Keenan, last seen as he set out alone on foot three days ago for the American University of Beirut.

An Irish embassy spokesman said the embassy was anxious to make known Keenan's Irish nationality because he had not been carrying any identification at the time he disappeared.

"Mr. Keenan went out without his passport. Lebanese government papers or his university identification," the spokesman said.

Three Lebanese teachers kidnapped two months ago have regained their freedom, but there has been no word of college Professor Georges Hanna, who disappeared at the new year.

Irish U.N. official Aidan Walsh was kidnapped then freed a day later last May after convincing his captors he was Irish. He said his kidnappers originally thought he was American.

In the South, guerrillas scored direct hits with rockets on two Israeli-backed militia positions inside a "security zone" set up by Israel last year, security sources said.

A spokesman for the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia told a local radio the attacks caused no casualties.

Kyprianou in Athens for Cyprus talks

ATHENS (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou arrived for talks in Athens Monday on a U.N. plan for the island that Western diplomats regard as possibly the last chance for a settlement but which has been strongly criticised by the Greek and Greek Cypriot press.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has given the Greek and Turkish Cypriots till April 21 to give a definite yes or no to his plan, which is backed by Britain and the United States.

Western diplomats say they fear that if the Greek side rejects the U.N. plan it may turn to recent Soviet proposals for a demilitarised, non-aligned Cyprus in which all foreign troops, including British forces, would be withdrawn.

The Greek-Cypriot government announced Monday that Foreign Minister George Fakouvos would visit Moscow by the end of

April.

Neither Mr. Kyprianou nor Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has publicly stated his verdict on the U.N. plan but it appears to fall short of their stated preconditions for a settlement of the 11-year-old partition of the island imposed by the Turkish army after an Athens-backed coup.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreu have said that all Turkish troops must withdraw from Cyprus before and not after the setting up of any federal arrangement.

The U.N. plan does not make clear whether this would be the case.

The Greek and Greek-Cypriot press says the U.N. plan for a federal Cyprus gives increased veto powers to the Turkish Cypriots and could be interpreted as allowing the Turkish-Cypriot zone to sign separate agreements with Turkey.

The papers also say the U.N. plan downgrades the all-important issue for the Greek side of the withdrawal of Turkish troops, by referring it to discussion in working groups.

Diplomats say Athens is reluctant to find itself diplomatically isolated at a time when it is trying to improve ties with the West but it also feels that a bad settlement from its point of view would increase Turkish threats to Greece.

The influential Greek daily Kathimerini forecast Sunday that the Greek side would either reject the plan outright or seek improvements to meet its demands.

Diplomats say another factor influencing the Greek side is fear that if the U.N. gives up its peace efforts some Islamic states will recognise the self-proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state in the north. It is currently only recognised by Turkey.

Jews appeal for Vatican ties with Israel

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul's visit to a synagogue marked a new advance in Catholic-Jewish relations but failed to answer Jewish leaders' appeals to the Vatican to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Jewish community leaders and Vatican officials hailed the unprecedented visit Sunday as a turning point they hoped would close the door on 2,000 years of mistrust and friction between Catholics and Jews.

Tulla Zevi, president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, which numbers about 40,000, told Reuters that Jews felt the ceremony took place in great dignity and deep emotion.

"The Jews of Rome, whose memories of past humiliation still

linger, were aware that it was a highly symbolic and important visit," she said. "And because the visit was broadcast around the world it is bound to have an impact in fostering dialogue."

An official Vatican source close to the Pope said the Pontiff was pleasantly surprised by the reception he received from the Jews at the synagogue and their positive reaction to his strong condemnation of anti-semitism.

Both Zevi and the Vatican official said they believed the visit would make a great contribution towards the elimination of anti-semitism, at least by Catholics.

International Jewish leaders have urged the Pope to establish formal ties with Israel but the Vatican feels the Palestinian situation

and the question of Jerusalem's status must be resolved first.

The Vatican official said the visit was strictly religious, a spiritual encounter between Catholics and Jews and would not have been the proper time to discuss the complex issue of full diplomatic relations with Israel.

Zevi said those who expected the Pope to discuss relations with Israel during the synagogue visit had held unrealistic expectations.

She pointed out that apparently to underscore the Vatican's concern that the visit be viewed in strictly religious terms, no officials from the secretariat of state, which oversees Vatican policy towards other countries, were present at the synagogue.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION			
PROGRAMME ONE			
16:30	Cartoon	22:00	Evening Show Cont.
16:30	Children programme	23:00	News Summary
17:20	Old Ale a Brake	23:05	Evening Show Cont.
17:45	Islamic programme	23:10	News Headlines
18:25	Arabic Series	23:15	
19:20	A special programme on the Royal Scientific Society	24:00	Close down
20:40	New in Arabic		
20:45	Arabic Series		
21:45	Varieties		
22:45	News Summary in Arabic		
PROGRAMME TWO		<th></th>	
18:40	Grand Hotel (French)		
19:40	News in French		
19:45	French varieties		
19:50	News in Hebrew		
20:40	News in Arabic		
20:45	Comedy: All At Number 20		
21:40	Documentary: The Brief		
22:40	News in English		
22:45	Equalizer		
RADIO JORDAN		<th></th>	
885 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM			
& partly on 101.1 KHz. SU			
7:40	Light Music		
7:50	News Desk		
8:30	Morning Show		
9:00	News Summary		
10:00	Morning Show Cont.		
11:00	Pop Session Cont.		
12:00	News Summary		
12:45	Pop Session Cont.		
13:00	Pop Session Cont.		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:15	Country Music		
15:00	Country Music		
16:00	Country Music		
16:05	Instrumentals (My World)		
16:30	Old Favorites		
17:20	Science Report		
17:30	News Summary		
18:00	Top Twenty		
19:00	Newsdesk		
19:50	Date with a Star		
20:00	Evening Show		
21:00	Evening Show		
21:30	Evening Show		
21:35	Evening Show		
21:40	Evening Show		
21:45	Evening Show		
21:50	Evening Show		
21:55	Evening Show		
22:00	Evening Show		
22:05	Evening Show		
22:10	Evening Show		
22:15	Evening Show		
22:20	Evening Show		
22:25	Evening Show		
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23:50	Evening Show		
23:55	Evening Show		
24:00	Evening Show		

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
	Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
	Haya Arts Centre	645195
	Hassan Youth City	647181/86
	Y.W.C.A.	641793
	Y.W.M.C.A.	642251
	Amman Municipal Library	637111
	University of Jordan Library	843555
EXHIBITIONS		
	An art exhibition entitled: "Jordan 86" at the French Cultural Centre (until April 17).	
	An art exhibition by Saba Sleemani at the Jordan National Gallery (until April 22, except on Tuesdays).	
	Exhibition of paintings by Diana Samir, 5:00 p.m. at the Bank Gallery Wadi Saqra (until April 19).	
	A plastic art exhibition by Laila Bustani at the Royal Cultural Centre (until April 20).	
	An exhibition of British books on librarianship and information science at the British Council (until April 21).	
MUSICAL		
	The well-known American musical ANNIIE at 7:30 p.m. with Friday matinee at 5:00 p.m. at the Royal Theatre Club (until April 21).	
VIDEO		
	"Culture" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
PLAY		
	An Arabic play for children entitled "Gazel Kaban" at 10:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until April 17).	
NEWS PROGRAMME		
	The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES		
	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
	American Centre Tel. 644371	
	British Council Tel. 636147-8	
	French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009	
	German Institute Tel. 641993	
	Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203	
PRAYER TIMES		
	06:40 Fair	
	06:45 Sunrise (Sunrise)	
	12:37 Dhuhr	
	16:13 Asr	
	19:46 Maghrib	
	23:39 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 533005, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
02:30 Baghdad (RU)	
07:30 Baghdad (RU)	
09:30 Cairo (RU)	
10:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)	
10:35 Cairo (RU)	
10:45 Jeddah (RU)	
10:45 Cairo (RU)	
11:00 Damascus (RU)	
11:05 Doha, Bahrain (RU)	
11:05 Doha, Bahrain (RU)	
11:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RU)	
12:30 Moscow (SU)	
14:30 Baghdad (IA)	
14:35 Kuwait (KU)	
16:30 Riyadh (SV)	
17:30 Larnaca (CY)	
18:30 New York, Vienna (RU)	
18:35 Paris, Brussels (RU)	
18:35 Athens (RU)	
19:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RU)	
20:40 Zurich, Larnaca (RU)	
20:40 Rome, Damascus (RU)	
20:40 Tripoli (RU)	
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)	
DEPARTURES	
07:30 Aqaba (RU)	
08:30 Baghdad (IA)	
09:30 Beirut (MEA)	
11:20 Cairo (MS)	
11:30 Tripoli (RU)	
12:30 Geneva, London (RU)	
13:15 Amsterdam, New York (RU)	
13:30 Rome, Madrid (RU)	
13:45 Istanbul, Bucharest (RU)	
14:00 Larnaca (CY)	
14:30 Moscow (SU)	
15:30 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (RU)	
15:35 Kuwait (KU)	
17:40 Riyadh (SV)	
18:30 Larnaca (CY)	
18:30 Doha, Bahrain (RU)	
21:15 Jeddah (RU)	
21:15 Cairo (RU)	
22:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RU)	
23:00 Bangkok (RU)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman government 891228	AMMAN:
Amman civil defence 198, 199	Dr. Amal Adash 675776
Civil Defence 271293, 273131	Dr. Mohamed Abbadi 778959
Civil Defence Qawwash 770733	Firas pharmacy 661912
Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306	Al Salim pharmacy 636730
Amman down town fire brigade 198	Abdullah pharmacy 634440
First aid 630341	Abdullah pharmacy 636121
Blood bank 778303	
Civil Defence rescue 622094	
Fire headquarters 622094	
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777	
Police headquarters 639141	
Travellers police 636381/4, 634881	
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 634881	
Municipal water complaints 771125/8	
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533006	
HOSPITALS	IRBID:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32	Dr. Ahmad Al Hayeh 245376
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 644281/6	Al Shabab pharmacy (—)
Al-Hikmah Maternity, J. Amman 642441/2	Al Shabab pharmacy (—)
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	
Malha, J. Amman 636140	
Palestine, Shamsi 664174	
Shamsi Hospital 669131	
University Hospital 645845/6	
Al-Munir Hospital 66727/9	
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/7	
Al-Ahl, Abdali 664164/6	
Al-Bashir, Abdali 77101/3	
Al-Bashir, Abdali 77111/2	
Army, Madra 891611/5	
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50	
Amal Hospital 674155	
GENERAL	JORDAN

Masri, Spanish Senators discuss Mideast situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Current international issues, the Mideast situation and the Palestine problem were the main topics of discussion Monday between Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Speaker of the Spanish Upper House of Parliament (Senado) Jose Frederico de Carvajal and an accompanying Spanish delegation, currently in Jordan on a seven-day fact finding mission.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported the meeting and said that the Jordanian and Spanish sides also discussed bilateral relations and means of further bolstering these ties.

The Spanish parliamentary delegation, which is headed by Mr. de Carvajal, a socialist, includes Senado Second Deputy Speaker Juan Carlos Guerra Zamunegui and

Senado Secretary General Jose Manuel Serrano.

Petra gave no other details of the meeting between the Foreign Minister and the visiting Spanish delegation but said that the meeting was attended by Senator, Amer Khanhesh, Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Mendez del Valle and Jordan's Ambassador to Spain Mohammad Al Adwan.

The Spanish parliamentarians, who arrived here last Wednesday, met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and toured a number of the country's historical, touristic and cultural sites.

The Spanish guests will leave Amman for Madrid on Tuesday.

Syrian governors conclude talks on border issues

IRBID (Petra) — The governors of Sweida and Dera'a regions in Syria Monday wound up a three-day visit to Jordan. The governors Dainho Daoud and Hussein Hassoun visited the governor's house in Irbid and met with Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and Mafrag Governor Faysal Al Abbadi as well as other officials for discussions on issues of common concern. These issues are related to travel procedures across the border posts of Ramtha and Dera'a, customs procedures and the question of land owned by farmers on both sides of the common border.

Mr. Amin said that the talks strengthened mutual confidence and opened the door for promoting bilateral cooperation in all

fields. He said such meetings among brothers can help find solutions to various outstanding problems of concern to Syrians and Jordanians alike.

For his part, Mr. Hassoun, the governor of Dera'a, said that the talks held over the past three days were "good and held in a brotherly atmosphere." Both sides agreed on a number of measures to facilitate the process of travel between the two countries and to ease customs procedures at border posts, Mr. Hassoun said. He said that security measures were also discussed between his delegation and Jordanian officials.

Before leaving for Syria, the delegation visited tourist and archaeological sites in Jerash and Um Qais.



MILITARY EXERCISES: His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces Monday watches a military exercise with live ammunition and carried out by formations of the Jordanian Armed Forces. Upon King Hussein's arrival at the military training field, he was briefed on the exercise programme, training stages and objectives of the exercise. Following the exercise, King Hussein met with the leaders of the units taking part in the exercise and asked them to convey his greetings and thanks to the troops for the high standard they demonstrated during the exercise. The exercise was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and a number of senior army officers (Petra photo)

Four delegations leave for finance, economy talks in Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Four Jordanian delegations left for Kuwait on Monday to take part in the annual meetings of four Arab economic and financial institutions which will be held during the coming three days.

The first delegation will take part in the 15th meeting of the board of governors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The meeting will discuss the fund's annual report and is expected to approve the budget for 1985. The gathering will also elect a new chairman and vice-chairman for the fund's board of governors for the next term. Minister of Planning Abdullah Nusur, Deputy-Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBI) Maher Shukri and CBI Executive Director Mohammad Jaser will represent Jordan at these meetings.

The second delegation will take part in the annual meetings of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) governors during which participants will discuss the AMF annual report for the last year.

Ministry of Finance Under Secretary Abdul-Majeed Qasem will head Jordan's delegation to the annual meeting of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

Mr. Jaser will represent Jordan in the annual meetings of the Inter-Arab investment guarantee corporation which will discuss the corporation's 1985 budget and approve its budget for the next year. The council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi left for Kuwait Monday to take part in these joint meetings.

Haj Hassan delivers King's message to emir of Qatar

DOHA (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Monday met with the Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani and conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein to the Emir. The message dealt with brotherly ties between Jordan and Qatar, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The agency also said that the minister and the Emir held discussions on Jordanian-Qatari relations, current Arab affairs and the Palestine question.

Upon his arrival in Doha from Kuwait earlier on Monday, Mr. Haj Hassan met with Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of Qatar, and the two reviewed Jordanian-Qatari relations.

The minister's two-day visit to Qatar comes in the course of his current tour of Arab Gulf states to meet with officials and Jordanian expatriates. Mr. Haj Hassan will meet with representatives of the Jordanian community in Qatar to discuss topics on the agenda of the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference which is due to be held in Amman in July.

While in Kuwait, the minister delivered another message from King Hussein to the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Jordanians in Kuwait

Addressing a meeting at the Hilton Hotel in Kuwait on Sunday evening, Mr. Haj Hassan said he was visiting Kuwait to meet with Kuwaiti officials and also to discuss with Jordanian expatriates subjects of concern and topics which they wish to be included in the Amman conference. He told

his audience, which grouped representatives of the Jordanian community employed in Kuwait, that he conveyed King Hussein's appreciation and gratitude to the Emir for Kuwait's hospitality and help accorded to Jordanian workers. He said Jordanians employed in Kuwait were participating in the comprehensive development process in the country in educational, industrial, health and scientific fields.

The decision to hold the second expatriates conference in the coming summer was taken by participants in the first conference held last year and is regarded as a means for further bolstering ties between Jordan and Jordanians working abroad, the minister said.

Referring to facilities offered to expatriates returning home to settle, the minister said that the government has offered incentives for those wishing to invest in industry or real estate and has exempted any industrial schemes from income tax for a period ranging between seven and 12 years from the year of production. The government has also decided to exempt primary materials from customs duties and investors can obtain loans up to 50 per cent of the projects' capital at modest interest rates and repay the loan over 15 years, Mr. Haj Hassan added.

He said investors can launch projects in the free zones in Aqaba, Amman and Zarqa and are entitled to total exemption of all customs duties. The government has also introduced measures to protect national production and investments against loss and setbacks, he continued.

The minister said that the income tax law has been amended to serve the interests of those investing in real estate.

Crown Prince stresses need for Arab housing strategy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A pan-Arab seminar on funding housing projects opened its meetings Monday with inaugural speech by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who urged the participants to give prominence to housing projects in the Arab World.

The Crown Prince emphasised the need for a pan-Arab housing strategy to promote regional development. For this reason, Jordan's aim is to make housing a basic factor in demographic distribution in order to avoid overpopulation in main cities, the Crown Prince said in his speech which was delivered on his behalf by a participant at the seminar.

He added that concerned authorities in the Arab World should also exploit all available resources to secure pan-Arab social and defence security.

Regarding housing in Jordan, the Crown Prince said that the Kingdom has set a record in this field, especially following the establishment of a number of housing corporations, namely the Housing Bank, the military and civil housing corporations in addition to voluntary housing societies and private sector investments.

Established in 1966, the Housing Corporation constructed 18,000 housing units up to 1985 at a total cost of JD 137 million, the Crown Prince said.

He added that funding housing projects is a basic factor in making available dwellings on a large scale in the Arab World.

To achieve the optimum use of funds, the Crown Prince stressed the need to make use of advanced funding means in order to utilise

the funds more efficiently in a short span of time.

In this regard, the Crown Prince pointed out new financing methods used in other countries, such as secondary markets for real estate mortgages which is, he added, rather more useful than long-term loans which usually take a long time to repay. Another point highlighted by the Crown Prince was the need to create proper channels through which Arab funds could be transferred to low-income areas in the Arab World.

The Crown Prince also referred to the current situation in the occupied Arab territories where, he said, Arab inhabitants are facing a fierce drive aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

Member of the board of directors of the Arab banks association Jawdat Sha'asha' earlier delivered a speech in which he said it is high time to initiate pan-Arab cooperation, especially since oil revenues have dramatically declined.

Mr. Sha'asha' said that a special committee has been formed to discuss the future of Arab banks in the light of recent fluctuations on international oil markets. The committee will assess ways and means to boost the scope of pan-Arab cooperation, he said.

Mr. Sha'asha' said that the housing

sector in the Arab World has not been given due attention by policy-makers and economic planners as a result of the absence of a common housing strategy.

The seminar, during which 17 working papers will be presented, is part of a series of 14 seminars, congresses and training courses designed to discuss housing problems in the Arab World and to find proper solutions in order to implement a common Arab housing strategy.

Director General of the Housing Bank of Jordan Zuhair Khouri reviewed Jordan's experience in the field of housing since the 1950's. Jordan has found itself facing a chronic lack of housing as a result of two influxes of Palestinian refugees in 1948 and 1967 and the urban migration. The situation prompted the government to establish the Housing Corporation in 1966 and was followed by similar private and public sector institutions within efforts to accommodate the increasing number of citizens, said Mr. Khouri. In later stages, the Housing Bank was founded in accordance with the 1973-1975 development plan, Mr. Khouri said.

With a capital of JD 12 million, the Housing Bank has always sought inter-Arab cooperation in the field of housing and Arab funds from Kuwait, Qatar and Oman make up part of the capital, he continued. The bank, added Mr. Khouri, has also expanded its operations to include Jordanian expatriates and other Arab nationals.

Attending the seminar are representatives of housing banks and real estate firms in the Arab World.

Prince Hassan highlights role of science as RSS celebrates its 16th anniversary

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday called for applying science and technology to serve the objectives of national development and to lay down the foundations for comprehensive development.

Prince Hassan also called a Jordanian role in scientific progress and technology. Such progress and technology, he said, first benefits the country and then extends these benefits to other Arab countries, thus playing a national, regional and international role.

Speaking during a celebration at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to mark the 16th anniversary of the RSS, Prince Hassan pointed out that commitment to the achievement of scientific progress and efforts to contribute towards increasing the scope and broadening such efforts to reach regional and pan-Arab levels, will mean that Jordan has gone a long way towards maintaining

and strengthening the message of the RSS.

Prince Hassan added that our interest in pushing forward the wheel of science and technology in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab World has always been one of our dreams, which has been shared by a number of intellectuals and scholars. Each looked at it from a specific and meaningful perspective and each from a constructive angle regarding the method of work and objectives of development and the outcome of the effort and the future results.

The Prince went on to say "we are reviewing the achievements over the past 16 years, a long period of time but short in terms of generations, we feel that we have achieved a lot though it falls short of our aspirations and is somewhat different from what we have planned in cooperation with many brothers, some of whom are sharing this celebration with us while others are joining various local, regional or international institutions."

RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani stressed the important and unique role of the RSS and its contribution towards Jordan's development, through the comprehensive national development plans.

Dr. Daghestani said the RSS consists of 45 specialised units employing 420 staff working in various research and scientific services.

At the end of the celebration Prince Hassan presented prizes to some staff of the RSS, who contributed to the development of the scientific and technological performance of the society, in appreciation of their services to RSS.

Prince Hassan also toured an exhibition which was organised by the various RSS scientific departments.

The celebration was attended by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajal Muasher, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and a number of department heads.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fayez returns from Britain

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez Sunday returned to Amman after a week-long private visit to Britain. Mr. Fayez was received upon arrival by First Deputy Speaker Ismail Hijazi and a number of members of the house.

Cabinet okays new import regulation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Monday authorised the importation of television antennas in accordance with an amendment to import regulations and to a customs tariff on this item. The new regulation exempts all goods imported through Jordanian free zones from fees if the goods are imported directly to the free zone.

Air cargo board meets in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Air Cargo Company (AAC) board of directors Monday held a meeting to discuss the company's 1985 budget, revenues and expenditure. The board approved a contribution of \$100,000 to Iraq as an expression of the company's support for Iraq in its war with Iran. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Mr. Ali Ghadour, president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Mr. Mohammad Jamal Balqas, Alia director general, and Mr. Khalid Mohammad Ali, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Hamzeh visits Mafrag hospital

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Monday said that the Ministry of Health has carried out a study on the establishment of a medical education department which would develop the capabilities of resident and non-resident doctors through programmes on developments in medical sciences. During a meeting with doctors at Mafrag hospital, Dr. Hamzeh said the Jordanian Medical Council and private sector doctors can contribute to the programmes. The minister also stressed his ministry's interest in providing medical services to various parts of Mafrag Governorate in accordance with available resources.

Libya singles out retaliatory targets

(Continued from page 1) connection with international guerrilla violence as a minimum gesture to Washington.

A spokesman for the current Dutch-EC presidency said all 12 member states had now agreed to name Libya following U.S. pressure for action against the country.

EC foreign ministers were meeting in an effort to persuade Washington to refrain from military action against Libya.

Several nations had argued at the meeting that naming Libya was one of several minimum requirements for preventing a U.S. attack on the country.

U.S. envoy Walters, trying to win European support for action against Libya, was due on Monday to meet Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a leading opponent of military moves against Tripoli.

Mr. Walters was flying in to Rome Monday as part of a tour of U.S. allies in Europe that has already taken him to London, Bonn and Paris.

A statement issued in Paris after a 45-minute meeting between Mr. Walters and President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace said the two men discussed the present situation in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Mitterrand "recalled France's well known positions regarding relations with the countries of the region," the statement said.

"The French leader reaffirmed his determination and that of France to continue to fight without

flagging against terrorism," it continued.

The wording of the statement suggested Mr. Mitterrand did not see the U.S. allegations against Libya as grounds for changing policy towards Tripoli.

Greece has reaffirmed that U.S. bases on its soil are for defence only and cannot be used for any strike against Libya.

A government spokesman said in Athens any offensive against other state launched from the bases would violate the 1983 accord governing their use.


Cyprus has told Britain that British bases in Cyprus could not be used for U.S. action against Libya, government spokesman Elias Georgiades said.

Georgiades said Foreign Minister George Iacovou asked British High Commissioner John Wilberforce about a report in the newspaper Mail on Sunday that Britain had cleared the way for American F-111 jets to use Akrotiri airfield in Cyprus to strike Libyan targets.

"The minister reiterated Cyprus' position that British bases cannot be used by other countries or for attacks on friendly countries," Georgiades said.

This came as JANA and Tripoli Radio reported that 30 U.S. Phantom jets and three C-130 Hercules military transport planes had arrived at the British sovereign base at Akrotiri in south Cyprus.

JANA and the radio said the Hercules unloaded "long boxes



Shape up with Marriott


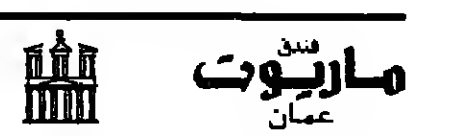
So long winter clothes - it's time to get in shape.
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Divided we fall

WE wonder how long it would take Arab leaders to realise and accept the fact that, if ever there was any sense in pan-Arab consultations and joint Arab action, this is the time to meet at the highest level in order to bury all differences and map out a new strategy for our nation.

Troubles are brewing in every corner of the Arab homeland, not only threatening to obliterate the Arab identity and culture but also posing grave challenges to the fundamentals that bind nearly 200 million Arabs from the Mashrek to the Maghreb.

Arab leaders appear to be ignoring or choosing to forget the whole purpose of setting up the Arab League and its constituent organisations and institutions and charter. At the same time, they seem to be oblivious to the fact that their lingering disputes have led us to face the chronic problems which have been plaguing the Arab World for a long time now.

What we are witnessing today is the aftermath of what has been happening over the years: a slow, albeit sure, erosion of the belief in a common Arab destiny and cause. And we have to ask the Arab leaders whether it is not high time that they sought to rectify the situation by reasserting, not through rhetoric, slogans or empty resolutions, but through practical action, that the Arabs are still bound together in a common destiny and no Arab would stand still to watch our enemies launch systematic and organised assaults against our flanks in the East and West.

As the Iran-Iraq war continues to claim more and more lives and gnaw away at Arab and Islamic resources in the Mashrek, a superpower is flexing its muscles and challenging Libya in the Maghreb. There seems to be no end in sight for the bloodshed in Lebanon. Israel is continuing its policy of expansionism by exerting maximum pressure on our Palestinian brethren in the occupied territories. Brothers are still at loggerheads in the western Sahara. And a rebellion threatens to engulf the whole of Sudan.

In normal circumstances, when the feeling of Arab belonging supersedes all other considerations, any of these situations would have warranted instant joint Arab action to settle the issue at stake. We are aware that these are not normal circumstances, however, but that does not mean that Arab leaders can shirk their responsibilities towards their peoples and the high ideals of their nation. Isn't the question of who to blame for this or that part of our troubles secondary when the issue of the day is a threat against the entire Arab nation's sense of unity and pride? What is the whole idea behind maintaining a facade of slogans of unity and joint action through the Arab League when the whole purpose is defeated by the absence of practical action?

May we also ask why such an expensive establishment as the Arab League should be retained if Arab leaders cannot be brought together in situations as grave as those of today. And what is the purpose of subscribing to the Joint Arab Defence Charter when it could not be invoked to protect Arab flanks against outside threats and aggression? If the contention is that every Arab state could pursue interests of its own, leaving others to tackle their own, in what esteem are common Arab values and principles preserved?

These questions need answers today. If Arab leaders and masses do not tackle the challenges now, the day will not be long when the concept of Arab identity and unity is confined to history books and nowhere else.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs must face their enemies

THE enemies of the Arab nation have never before escalated their hostility towards the Arabs as they are doing now, and have never manifested their determination to pursue their conspiracies and their aggression against this nation as they are acting at present. The Arab nation seems to be the target for all enmity and all blows beginning from Palestine and Libya in the west to Iraq in the east. We are not surprised at this, but we are rather astonished that the Arabs still fail to rise up to the occasion, and take steps towards unifying their positions and strengthening their ranks to fend off dangers. The Jordanian — Saudi Arabian talks which came amidst an atmosphere of hostility towards the Arabs on the part of our common enemies, are designed to help the Arab nation deal with the situation. The talks dealt with the Palestine question at a time when the Zionists continue to step up their arbitrary actions against our people in Palestine and Israel's continued drive to direct blows on different parts of the Arab World.

Al Dustour: U.S. is provoking Libya, Arabs

THE United States is undertaking a provocative action against Libya by stepping up its military threats to that country and putting up a show of force off the Libyan coast without any justification. This act of provocation can only draw dismay and resentment from the Arab World and the world at large, because it constitutes a total disregard to the international community and its principles and laws. This provocation is a show of arrogance and also a violation of United Nations rules and charter, because the world organisation alone has been entrusted with the task of handling disputes among world nations and settling all differences in a way to prevent the use of force that could lead to a major conflict. The United States is closing its ears to voices condemning its actions in the Mediterranean, and resorting to military force in defiance of all protests and advice from friends and enemies. The international community's security is now endangered because one of the superpowers has lost control over its own behaviour and is disrespecting international laws.

Sawt Al Shaab: Palestinian unity talks

ALGERIA has called on the various Palestinian factions to unite and offered its good offices to help the Palestinians cement their unity in the face of their common enemy. Algeria is the only Arab country which is eligible to do this and mediate between the warring factions and therefore we hope its efforts will result in success. It is premature to predict the outcome of the Algerian call for unity but it should be pointed out that the Algerian call is a golden opportunity for the Palestinian movement. It is well known that the Fatah faction is opposed to many of the conditions laid down for reconciliation among the Palestinian groups and therefore everything possible should be done to minimise differences and reduce the pre-conditions so that all the factions can take part in the coming talks. As long as the Palestinians are divided, they remain weak, and such a situation also opens the door for some of them to be more obstinate and intractable. Divisions among the Palestinians are not for their own benefit and also are not in the benefit of the Arab countries either. It is important for all the factions to help safeguard the unity of the Palestinian movement.

Peace — a dim hope as Lebanon's war enters 12th year

By Ed Blanche
 The Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The civil war in this tiny Mediterranean nation entered its 12th year Sunday with the country broken into sectarian mini-states where even supposed allies butcher each other in a seemingly endless cycle of violence.

"We're not just back to square one, we're back to square one minus," said Akram Shehadeh, a top aide of Walid Jumblatt, commander of the powerful Druze militia that holds the Chouf mountains.

Many Lebanese share his dismay that the prospects for peace are as dim as ever.

The war began when right-wing Christian militiamen ambushed a busload of Palestinians in Beirut on April 13, 1975. Since then, the conflict has engulfed every part of Lebanon. Its savagery has become a byword in barbarity.

"If we don't stop this war soon Beirut is going to be a desert," said Jumblatt, the eccentric but shrewd chieftain of the Chouf's mountain warriors.

The capital, the last of the great cities of the Levant and once the exuberant playground of the Middle East, has been shelled, bom-

bed, invaded, besieged and ravaged. Entire streets have been disemboweled by car bombs and indiscriminate shelling.

The country has been effectively partitioned into sectarian cantons controlled by Maronite Christians, Shiite Muslims and the Druze, an offshoot of Islam.

Israel, which invaded in 1978 and 1982, still occupies a border strip to curb resistance attacks. And the south, where Palestinians were once virtual rulers, is still a flashpoint where leftists and Muslims wage a war to oust Israel from its last foothold in Lebanon.

Yasser Arafat's Fatah fighters are moving back into Beirut and the southern panhandle, once known as "Fatahland," to once more threaten Israel.

The Palestinian saga has come full circle. The Israelis invaded Lebanon in June 1982, and drove Arafat's fighters out.

The Syrians are entrenched in east and north Lebanon with 25,000 troops and hundreds of tanks. They deployed in 1976 under an Arab League peace-keeping mandate.

That initiative, like every other attempt to end Lebanon's bloodletting, collapsed when the Syrians found themselves fighting one party or the other.

For the Syrians too, the war has

come full circle. They are again at odds with the right-wing Christian Falangists because President Amin Gemayel torpedoed a Syrian-sponsored peace pact signed Dec. 28.

Government officials estimate that more than 100,000 people have been killed in the civil war and the factional bloodshed it spawned.

But detailed records kept by a group of academics list a far more appalling catalogue of misery. — 148,600 men, women and children killed.

— 427,500 wounded, nearly 25,000 of them maimed, blinded or otherwise disabled.

— nearly 700,000 people, about one-third of the population, rendered homeless.

— More than 13,000 buildings destroyed and another 80,000 badly damaged, the equivalent of a medium-sized city obliterated.

The government estimates reconstruction would cost more than \$20 billion. But the economy is on its knees and the government has all but collapsed. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim, refuses to even talk to Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic.

Gemayel controls the Christian heartland, a sector shrunken by a string of military defeats.

The Christians are as divided as

their enemies, the Shiites, the Druze and the bewildering array of Muslims, Communists, leftists and Palestinians. In Lebanon, everyone fights everyone.

Lebanon has been the graveyard for peace efforts by the Syrians, the United States, the Vatican and others.

The U.S.-inspired multinational force of U.S. marines and British, French and Italian troops collapsed in 1984 after suicide bombers killed more than 300 U.S. and French servicemen.

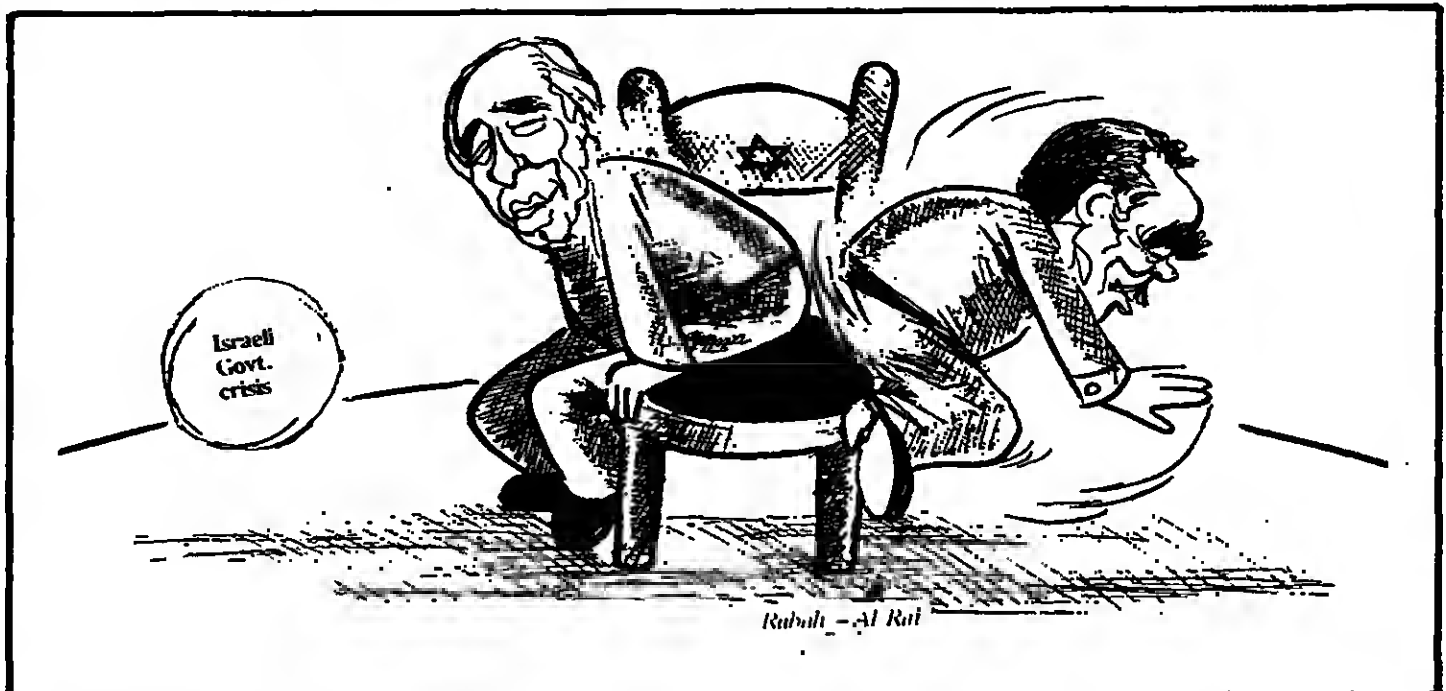
Lebanon is everybody's battleground. The Iranian-backed fundamentalist Shiites of Hezbollah, or party of God, want to set up an Islamic republic.

The Syrians, their eyes on annexation, play a paradoxical role: arming their proxies with Soviet-supplied tanks while ostensibly trying to pacify this unruly country.

The Israelis have armed the mainly Christian South Lebanon army. It regularly shells Shiite villages in the south in revenge for resistance attacks.

Throughout the nightmare, Karami, premier 10 times, has been the eternal optimist. Now even he has lost hope.

"I dare not talk of optimism any more," he lamented.



Israel holds few attractions for South African Jews

By Jeffrey Heller
 Reuters

TEL AVIV — South African Jews considering a move from their troubled nation are putting Israel rather low on their list of potential destinations.

The climate of uncertainty after 25 months of anti-apartheid riots has made many of the estimated 115,000-strong community "feel they have no future in South Africa," Israeli Immigration Minister Yaakov Tzur found after a nine-day visit there.

But interesting them in coming to Israel is an uphill battle pitting Zionism against materialism, he added.

Only 250 of them made *aliya*, the Hebrew word for "ascension," or immigration to Israel, last year. The immigration ministry says it hopes for 500 this year.

Tzur's private visit was the latest in a series of moves to attract more South African Jews, viewed here as a privileged community with swimming pools, tennis courts and servants.

The millionaire image of South Africans here was established three decades ago when they foun-

ded the garden suburb of Savoyon, the first country club-and-villa town in Israel.

Tzur says he told potential immigrants: "Look, I can't compete with other countries as a destination, like Australia or Canada. I cannot compete because I don't know what is the real value of the feeling of belonging, of being in a Jewish state."

According to government statistics, 16,000 South African Jews live in Israel, among them elder statesman Abba Eban. An equal number of Israelis are believed to have emigrated to South Africa.

Settlers here say most of those now coming to Israel are young couples and retired people who feel "they have nothing to lose," says Daniel Movsas, a 28-year-old sales executive who emigrated from Durban in 1975.

Many Jews leaving South Africa go to Australia and Canada if they can to keep their high standard of living. According to Israeli press reports, between 10,000 and 15,000 are already in Toronto.

But not everyone can get into these countries, while any Jew can come to Israel, Movsas says. Under Israel's law of return, Jew-

ish immigrants are granted automatic Israeli citizenship.

In an impassioned appeal in Tel Aviv, a publication of the South African Zionist Federation, architect Leon Charney, who emigrated from Johannesburg 20 years ago, wrote: "It is possible to enjoy life in Israel, with all the hardships."

"Realise the pure materialism that makes you look to other diaspora countries as a future home. Are you looking for possible riches ... or a home? There is only one home — Israel."

Charney says the prospect of Israeli military service should not deter South Africans: "Army life gives the growing maturing youth a chance to become an adult (and) meet new friends and acquaintances who will be with them always."

Israel is offering some material incentives to potential immigrants despite the country's economic crisis.

South Africans, unlike other immigrants, qualify for government mortgages of up to \$40,000 for flats or houses larger than the official standard.

The government has set up a \$2

million loan fund to help South African immigrants establish businesses here. But few are tempted to try, as Yitzhak Umma, a former Israeli ambassador to Pretoria, has lamented.

"They do not consider themselves potential immigrants to Israel," he told the Israeli Ha'aretz newspaper.

Those who have settled in Israel came in two main waves, after the 1960 black riots in Sharpeville and in the aftermath of unrest in Soweto township between 1976 and 1979.

They are descendants of a Jewish community dating back to 1803, according to the authoritative encyclopedia *Judaica*.

Most began to arrive in South Africa from Eastern Europe — the majority from Lithuania — at the end of the 19th century. Between 1880 and 1910, 40,000 Jews entered the country.

Five South African families emigrating to Israel accompanied Tzur on his flight home. One woman summed up her feelings: "I know it's all over for the Jews in South Africa. But something has died in me."

Bhutto opts for high-risk strategy in opposition to Zia

By Tom Heneghan
 Reuters

LAHORE, Pakistan — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto has returned home with a high-risk political strategy, demanding General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq holds free elections immediately and hinting at mass unrest if he refuses.

With a brash self-confidence reminiscent of her executed father, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, she calmly rejected Zia's current experiment in limited democracy and said the huge turnout for her march and rally on return from self-imposed exile in Europe on Thursday proved Pakistanis wanted change.

She insisted her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) wanted a "peaceful revolution" but added, in a chilling reminder of the PPP's strength in the streets, that she could have ordered the crowd to burn down government buildings and seize power.

Declaring that 1986 has already been a bad year for dictators — a reference to events in Haiti and the Philippines — she has started stomping the country to push her campaign to oust the general who has ruled Pakistan for nine years.

If her swashbuckling appearance in Lahore is any example, her rallies will end with rapturous crowds chanting "Zia must go. Zia must go."

But Bhutto's supporters are now wondering how long Zia, a man not known for letting his opponents get the better of him, will allow her to threaten his democracy experiment.

They also say they fear right-wing fanatics might try to kill her or turn her rallies into violent clashes between left and right.

An apparently deranged former army major on Saturday broke into a house where he thought she was staying and demanded to see her to offer to help her. But he picked the wrong house — she was staying at another PPP supporter's residence nearby — and servants overpowered him.

PPP leaders said the bungled break-in was clearly a plot against Bhutto but police called to the scene refused to comment until they interrogated the man.

Zia had a simple answer to the Bhutto challenge between 1977, when he overthrew her father, until the end of martial law last December. He kept her in jail, under house arrest, or let her leave for exile in Europe.

But things are different now that a civilian government under Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo is supposed to be restoring democracy.

Zia cannot put Bhutto back under house arrest, as he did last August when she came home for her brother's funeral, without des-

trouying Junejo's credibility, political commentators say.

Yet if he does nothing, other generals could decide even Zia's cautious moves to civilian government are too dangerous and ask him to step aside for another leader in uniform.

The government has so far opted to wait and see, apparently hoping Bhutto might get bogged down in factional fighting within her Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

But, as PPP leaders point out, the party was in disarray under Bhutto's father as well and Zia still considered him his main rival.

Although only 32 and attested as a political leader, Bhutto's triumphant return and rally brought hundreds of thousands of people onto the streets — more than her father ever did, Pakistani journalists said.

Like her father, she showed in her speech and her sharp responses to foreign newsmen on Friday that she stands head and shoulders above other opposition figures who have tried in vain for almost nine years to dislodge Zia from power.

Bhutto showed a taste for brinkmanship when she said her supporters could have burned down government buildings and seized power had she ordered them to do so.

The system Bhutto and the PPP, the largest of the opposition groups, will be challenging is the weak civilian successor to Zia's martial law.

Zia, who ignored clemency appeals and saw Prime Minister Bhutto hanged in 1979, declared himself elected president after a controversial 1984 referendum on Islam that never mentioned his name.

He harried all parties from running in the 1985 general elections and then strengthened the powers of the presidency before lifting martial law.

But he stayed on as army chief, leaving critics to argue the new system was only martial law in civilian dress.

Junejo has opted so far to confront Bhutto in the political arena rather than use the police or other officials to arrest or harass her.

Government ministers have also been out campaigning. The government-controlled media have either ignored Bhutto's return or denounced her as an egotistical woman bent on creating chaos.

Bhutto was careful to offer her own programme for the poor, promising a monthly minimum wage of 1,000 rupees (\$62), and to give land and jobs to landless peasants.

As for Zia, she said she did not want to avenge her father's death and would be happy if the president stepped peacefully to allow new elections.

Assiut — A trouble spot for Mubarak's government

By Hanwa Hendawi
 Reuters

ASSIUT, Egypt — A freak shooting in which a policeman hit a student in the head has underlined problems the government faces in containing Muslim militancy in this Nile-side city of upper Egypt.

The incident two weeks ago triggered protests by Muslim fundamentalist students. They boycotted university classes, picketed the campus and staged a march, shouting Islamic and anti-government slogans.

Residents say thousands of security troops, participating in riots, were deployed across the city 350 km south of Cairo after a platoon of policemen shot and seriously wounded student Shaaban Rashid as he was putting up a street poster for a rally by a hardline Muslim theologian.

Although the incident did not spark further trouble, it raised tension and reminded Egyptians of the influence that Muslim activists enjoy in Assiut, whose 500,000 population is split roughly evenly between Muslims and Christian Copts.

Assiut made world headlines in October 1981 when armed Muslim militants attacked official buildings, killing 60 people and wounding many more as part of what authorities said was an attempt to overthrow the government.

University president Abdul Razik Hassan said recently that militant Muslims were resorting increasingly to violence to get their way on campus and the government should intervene.

His remarks in a magazine interview followed reports in Cairo's government-controlled media of clashes between Assiut students in which Muslim militants used knives and other arms.

Questioned by Reuters this week, Hassan said simply that things were now quiet. The government sought to defuse tension after the latest shooting by flying the wounded student to Cairo for hospital treatment.

Egypt, where Muslims form the majority of its 49 million people, has been shaken by periodic cycles of Islamic fundamentalism over

the past century.

President Hosni Mubarak has warned several times in the past year that he will not tolerate religious extremism, and police have dealt firmly with fundamentalist demonstrations.

With Egypt's estimated seven million Christians in mind, he has continued to ignore fundamentalist calls for imposition of Sharia (Islamic law).

In Assiut, fundamentalists say they are harassed by local security police and that cases of detention for questioning by police are increasing.

But they appear to enjoy a degree of official tolerance unmatched elsewhere since the government launched a major crackdown on Muslim extremists after President Anwar Sadat's assassination in 1981.

Posters signed by fundamentalist groups urging people to attend rallies addressed by militant clergymen can be seen all over town.

At the university, which has about 40,000 students, strict segregation of the sexes has been enforced by Muslim militants with the blessing of campus authorities.

Fundamentalists control student bodies, enabling them to ban any activity they deem contrary to Islam and Sharia, including parties, film shows, concerts and picnics.

Many male students wear beards and flowing traditional robes, rather than Western dress, while girls cover everything except their faces.

Assiut's militants make no secret of their ultimate objective — "Ikamit Shara'a Allah" (enforcing the law of God).

"You ask me why our organisation in Assiut is still strong while others are not. The answer is simple: It is God's baraka (blessing)," said Ahmed Nabih Saad, a local Muslim leader.

Saad, a 30-year-old doctor, said Assiut's Muslim groups "got a boost in 1984, when nearly 100 activists were acquitted of charges that they plotted to overthrow the government." They are known to the people and have experience in organisation.

Bay of Pigs echo in contra war 25 years after Cuba debacle

By Christopher Hanson
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years after an invading force of U.S.-backed Cuban rebels was crushed at Cuba's Bay of Pigs, experts see parallels in Nicaragua, where America is again backing anti-leftist guerrillas.

On April 17, 1961, a force of 1,400 anti-Communist Cubans trained and equipped by the CIA landed at the Bay of Pigs aiming to oust Fidel Castro. They were quickly routed in a stinging setback for President John Kennedy, who had just taken office.

Experts on Latin America predict no such sudden defeat for the estimated 14,000 Nicaraguan "contra" guerrillas seeking to oust the leftist Managua government. But many analysts doubt the Honduran-based contras will be any more successful than the Cuban Brigade 2506 in the long run.

There are some clear analogies between the Cuba operation and the contra campaign, Harvard historian Richard Neustadt, once an adviser to Kennedy, told Reuters in an interview.

The Kennedy administration was alarmed that Castro, whose guerrillas took power in 1959, had aligned with the Soviet Union and threatened to export revolution

throughout Latin America.

The Reagan administration has expressed similar alarm about Nicaragua, which has close ties with Moscow and Havana. Washington has accused Managua's Sandinista government of supplying arms to leftists in Central America.

Kennedy and Reagan each turned to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to support rebel operations and in each case there was debate in Washington over how much military aid to provide.

Kennedy resisted pressure from the CIA for greater military backing and refused direct U.S. air support for the Cubans.

He cancelled a key air strike by rebel-piloted planes against Castro's small air force — a decision CIA Bay of Pigs veteran David Phillips told Reuters may have doomed the attack.

Reagan is lobbying Congress to provide \$100 million in military aid to the contras, saying their cause may otherwise be doomed. The Senate has narrowly approved the aid the House of Representatives has rejected. Congress is seeking a compromise.

Another analogy involves unfounded optimism in Washington about the degree of support rebel forces could expect at home.

Kennedy's Defence Department advisers believed the

Cuban operation could succeed only if it were followed by popular uprising against Castro, according to former U.S. officials.

The uprisings did not occur because Castro jailed potential dissidents on the eve of the attack, because his social reforms were popular and because many rebels were associated with the former Cuban dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, historians say.

Similarly, Reagan's advisers hoped for a groundswell of contra support in Nicaragua when guerrilla action began in 1981.

This has not materialised, diplomats say, because the Sandinistas have jailed potential dissidents, because their social reforms are popular and because key contras are linked to the unpopular regime of dictator Anastasio Somoza, ousted in 1979.

Neustadt said a crucial difference is that the contras, unlike Brigade 2506, use hit-and-run, small-unit guerrilla tactics, making defeat in one decisive battle almost impossible.

The Cuban force had to land on a beach, where its men and its landing ships were exposed to air attacks and mauled.

Neustadt said recently: "The contra operation is a longer-run undertaking than the Bay of Pigs. Still, the fact that the efforts in Cuba did not work suggests we

ought to be thinking about what's next in Nicaragua if the contras fail."

There is concern in Congress that the United States might be drawn into direct military intervention in Nicaragua. Reagan himself has hinted that U.S. forces might have to be used if the contras fail to do the job.

Neustadt put one-in-four odds on eventual U.S. military intervention. Another possibility was an end to American support for the contras and negotiation with the Sandinistas under a new president after Reagan leaves office, he said.

U.S. diplomats say the future of the contras if the U.S. decided to stop supporting them is a troubling question which, again, is an echo of the Bay of Pigs.

In 1961, the CIA, urging Kennedy not to scrap the Cuban landings, raised the so-called "disposal" problem — how could Washington deal with this heavily armed, potentially dangerous group if its mission were cancelled?

"The contras also present a disposal problem," Neustadt said. Western diplomats say the government of Honduras, which has not been overjoyed by the presence of the contras, is especially concerned about their future.

UNICEF: The message, the men and the children

By P.V. Vivekanand

GOOD tidings are rare and they don't arrive to stay for long — how rightfully do oldtimers repeat the ancient saying; and it was once again proved true when it was announced last month that Victor Soler-Sala, regional director of UNICEF for the Middle East and North Africa, was being transferred to Geneva.

Modest, unassuming, simple and always with a smile for everyone, Mr. Soler-Sala is one of those rare few who have wholeheartedly pledged their life in the service of the cause they have undertaken and it would surely be a loss for the Middle East and Africa when the 52-year-old Spaniard packs his bags and heads for Geneva in early May.

It was only natural that the media would have liked to portray the personality of a dedicated man, who, for the past 26 years, sought to serve the world's children. But it came as anticlimax to this reporter when Mr. Soler-Sala balked at discussing himself as a person.

There are millions of children out there who need the world's attention, and the media would be better off writing about their plight, said Mr. Soler-Sala in a stern voice at the outset of what was intended to be a 30-minute interview last week at the regional headquarters of UNICEF in Amman. The same theme was voiced again, after an interesting memoir that wound through the New York headquarters of UNICEF, the isolated islands of Indonesia, the high mountains of Afghanistan, the plantations of Sri Lanka and desolate villages of India before reaching the Middle East in June 1983.

Obviously, Mr. Soler-Sala found his elements when he dedicated his career and life for the children of the Third World and it is a subject that never tires him: not even when a 30-minute interview is stretched to one hour and forty minutes.

"When we are talking about the world's children we are talking an issue of a silent emergency of the greatest magnitude and gravest implication to the entire international community," says the bearded, soft-spoken Spaniard. "It would only take a tiny fraction of what the world wastes on the arms race to ensure that future generations are protected against all major child-killing diseases."

UNICEF has come a long way since its inception in 1946, Mr. Soler-Sala says, recalling that the initial focus of the organisation was on malnutrition of Third World children.

"In the course of gradual research and working experience, it became evident to UNICEF that providing milk and other nutritional food to children was only part of the answer," he said. "The menace of death from a number of infant diseases was much bigger. Since then UNICEF's priority shifted to providing protection against these threats."

Mr. Soler-Sala remembers his early days with the organisation's headquarters in New York and says his role was strictly behind a desk in the planning department.

Later he was asked to "go out and try to put into practice the ideas that took shape on paper." Subsequently, he assumed a posting in the UNICEF regional office for South-East Asia. "It was my first brush with the realities on the ground," says Mr. Soler-Sala. "I realised there was a lot more to implementing plans than just drawing them up."

The process of identifying himself with the cause of world children reached its peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s. "We had to confront a host of natural as well as man-made problems in our mission," he says. "Political upheavals, drastic changes in the socio-economic conditions in various regions we covered and access to people and organisations were some of the major problems we had to face."

However, he says, the traditional UNICEF approach of working in full coordination with the government always proved to be the soundest. "Our country, our strategy differs from country to country on the basis of varying socio-economic conditions, but we always seek to work in cooperation with the concerned government. This is the only sure means of success and maximising the long-term effects of our mission."

Non-governmental organisations, voluntary societies, religious and ethnic groupings etc. are an essential link in UNICEF activities in any part of the globe. "These institutions or organisations are much more near to the ordinary man and woman and it is through them that we see to get the message across and implement our programmes."

However, he adds, "it is the nobility of the universal cause that binds everyone together and create the will to work together."

Has he ever come across any instance of resistance to UNICEF programmes in any country or society? "Most gladly, no," he replied. "Somehow we have always been able to convince the people of the sense in what we are trying to do."



Victor Soler-Sala

to do. Again, our links with governments and non-governmental organisations as I mentioned earlier serve as a major medium."

In 1970, Mr. Soler-Sala was appointed regional planning officer for South East Asia. He was based in New Delhi and his sphere of activities covered Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives in addition to India.

Perhaps it was during this period that Mr. Soler-Sala came into grips with the ugly but real face of the poverty, ignorance and deplorable living conditions that prevail in the remote corners of Third World countries. He travelled extensively to almost every nook and corner of the countries that the Delhi office covered, obtained first-hand information on living conditions and drew up working programmes for UNICEF to reach the people there.

"We had to use almost every means of transport — from helicopters and motor cars to bullock-carts and mules — and sometimes days of walking before we reached some of the obscure places, especially in Afghanistan," he recalls.

"In every instance, foremost among our thoughts were considerations for the peculiarities and living style of the people and the environment," he says.

Quite rightly so, since UNICEF believes and works on the basis of the concept that the approach should be most practical to be effective.

It is not as if UNICEF opens an office in a country and starts distributing vaccines and medical supplies. "We follow an established pattern," says Mr. Soler-Sala. "We set up links with the government and in most cases our role is more advisory than materialistic in that we carry out studies and make recommendations and provide advice to the concerned authorities. In cases where a direct UNICEF role is called for, we step in and try to accomplish the best we can, in terms of supplies, literature, documentaries etc. etc."

In 1975, Mr. Soler-Sala took up the unenviable job of UNICEF area representative in Latin America. In 1978 he returned to India and stayed there for five years before being appointed regional director for the Middle East and North Africa at the UNICEF regional office in Beirut in June 1983.

The dragging Lebanese civil war and its consequences forced the transfer of UNICEF office to Amman in early 1984.

Mr. Soler-Sala has high praise for Amman, where, he "feels at home." The people here "are lively and friendly and it doesn't take much time for someone like me to feel at ease."

The UNICEF director regrets that he hadn't had the chance to visit the historic and archaeological sites and tourist attractions in Jordan. "It is really a loss," he says. "But, the fact is that I have very little time of my own even to contemplate a trip to these places."

"It seems that I would be working to the last hour of my departure from Amman," he looked ruefully around his office, at the stacks of files and the hulking in-tray. "Well, I guess that is the least I could do in an office which I liked most."

The UNICEF regional office in Amman supervises national offices in most Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Obviously, Mr. Soler-Sala is always on the move, travelling from one country to another and "getting involved in our programmes."

How does he look at his new posting in Geneva — a dramatic shift from the desert and isolated villages that characterise most of the countries in the Middle East and North Africa? "Well, I will definitely miss the activities I have been involved in this part of the globe, and I regret it very much," he said. "But then, it is part of life, isn't it?"

Though Mr. Soler-Sala tactfully avoided voicing outright disappointment and regret in being shifted to Geneva, it was obvious that he would have preferred to stay on in the Middle East. He also did not mention the fact that the transfer to Geneva includes promotion.

How would he assess the impact of UNICEF programmes in the region during his tenure? "I would rather not answer that question," he said. "because what we are trying to do is not something that could be judged that way."

"Ours is a continuing process, involving more and more people and covering more and more areas every day and the assessment of any given period or stage in the process is rather meaningless."

It was at this point that the deep but simple and well-adopted Gandhian-type philosophy of Mr. Soler-Sala emerged to the surface. It was more pronounced when he refused to endorse the view of an aide, who was taking notes during the interview: that there was a "challenge" in his search to effectively reach as many children as possible with the UNICEF message. "Quite simply, it is more like doing something you feel you have to do," said Mr. Soler-Sala. "You press ahead with the same determination and understanding that you set out with and experience adds strength to your steps."

No doubt, such a philosophical outlook, which is only part of Mr. Soler-Sala's in-depth analysis of any given situation and effective approach to any problem, had been the main factor for his success in UNICEF. But he had more surprises in store for the Jordan Times.

For instance: "When I was asked to come to the Middle East — the Arab and Islamic World — the first thing that came into my mind was how I could reach an affinity with the people of the region... I searched for that affinity and found answers in the various verses of the Holy Koran, and only then I was reassured that I would be able to perform what was expected of me."

It seemed a sure bet that he had made himself familiar with the "mysterious" ways of life in the Indian continent with its at least half a dozen religions in addition to the three monotheistic faiths, during his stay in India. The answer was simply "Yes." When pressed further, he added: "I have read the Bhagavat Gita of the Hindus and hooks of the other religions in India as part of my practical education."

No wonder, the simple-looking man in sleeves and tie instils an uneasy feeling of reverence within those in his presence. His strength lies in his philosophy and life-style.

"Let us return to the main issue



Malnutrition and frequent ill health can mean that a child will never grow to his or her full potential as an adult. Protecting the growing minds and bodies of young children from the worst effects of poverty is



therefore essential to breaking the cycle by which poverty itself is perpetuated (The State of the World's Children, 1986)



Mobile clinics can provide health facilities in remote areas. A child waiting for the clinic in the mountains of Haiti (UNICEF photo)

of the UNICEF mission," he redirected the course of the interview. "For many years, availability of protective vaccines was a problem. In the last three years, solutions have been found to the problem and we are always on the lookout for more and more effective means to reach them across to the people."

He cites as an example the "discovery of the century" — oral rehydration therapy — which is believed to have saved the lives of over two million children in the last three years. "Means to counter dehydration were dramatically boosted with the introduction of ORT, and replaced the traditional method of intravenous feeding," he said.

ORT — a simple salt and sugar solution to be fed to infants suffering from dehydration — has reached every country in the world. "We are seeking to reach every mother in the world and tell her: 'here's a lifesaver for your children,'" said Mr. Soler-Sala.

Another large-scale campaign that UNICEF has launched is "immunisation for all by 1990." The campaign involves efforts on all levels to protect all children under the age of five against the five major childkillers — diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles.

The cost of immunising a child against these five diseases is less than \$5. UNICEF, which relies on donations from world nations for carrying out its programmes, steps in most needed cases to supply the vaccines. In other cases, where the concerned country can afford to pay for immunising its children, UNICEF support is extended by effective campaigns to reach parents and educate them on the merits of the immunisation programme and why it should not be ignored or abandoned half-way.

According to its 1986 report on the state of the world's children, "four fairly simple and inexpensive measures, parents could do would halve the rate of child malnutrition and child deaths in the developing countries."

The report goes on to explain the four methods as: — Oral rehydration therapy. — Immunisation. — Breast-feeding. — Growth monitoring.

Mr. Soler-Sala quotes from the report: "If parents can be empowered with this new knowledge about child protection... then it is now possible to bring about a low-cost revolution in child health and child survival and save the lives of half the 40,000 young children who are now dying each day in the developing world."

The report highlights the methods UNICEF adopted to maximise the extent of its immunisation campaign in India. "To let parents know about the importance of vaccination, messages were carried by radio and newspapers, by poster and car sticker, by banner and procession, by song and play, by cinema and loudspeakers, by schoolteachers and

village leaders, by members of parliament and panchayat (local village council), by Rotary clubs and women's organisations, by Hindu and Methodist leaders, by youth movements and family planning associations, and by the hundreds of village volunteers who travelled house to house to make sure that all parents were aware of the need to vaccinate and remind them of the time and place," says the report.

"The entire community should be involved in the process," says Mr. Soler-Sala. "Obviously, every parent, regardless of his or her social status, is reminded through the process that his or her child could not immune from childkillers unless action is taken to vaccinate the child in time."

An example of the "social mobilisation" that UNICEF aims at is highlighted in the 1986 report. It says that close to one million volunteers are serving as health workers in over 40,000 of Indonesia's 67,000 villages, where 160 million people live. The activities of the volunteers range from helping mothers to monitor their babies' growth and providing advice on nutrition to supplying vitamin A and ORT salts and mobilising villagers for immunisation.

Mr. Soler-Sala emphasised the role of the media in spreading the message of UNICEF. "Newspapers, magazines, radio and television are an essential part of our strategy," he said. "It helps us to a major extent in reaching the remotest corner and inform the mother how she herself could pro-

vide the best of protection to her child," he concluded.

UNICEF works in close coordination with other specialised U.N. agencies and international voluntary organisations so as to cover as much area as possible and avoid duplication of programmes and activities. For instance, UNICEF works in close cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Jordan, the Israeli-occupied territories, Lebanon and Syria.

Another most significant result of such close coordination is underscored in the fact that the discovery of ORT was the result of years of research by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the application of the therapy has been cited as one of the most outstanding, if not the greatest, achievements of UNICEF.

Mr. Richard Reid, an American, is expected to replace Mr. Soler-Sala as UNICEF regional manager. Mr. Reid now serves as UNICEF representative in Turkey.

Mr. Soler-Sala will take over the European headquarters of UNICEF in Geneva from Uffe Koenig of West Germany. The UNICEF regional office in Amman covers the following countries: Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, Sudan, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan. The U.N. agency maintains national offices in every country and regional offices supervise and coordinate their programmes and activities.



"The most important goal is to protect the development of the next generation of children — both to defend the child's right to life and to invest in the progress of the poor world; for there is a fundamental connection between the physical and mental development of children and the social and economic development of their nations" (The State of the World's Children, 1986)

UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION BY 1990?

The UN target of immunizing all children by the year 1990 looked like a lost cause. But this year, UNICEF reports that demand for vaccines has trebled and that approximately 40 nations — with two-thirds of the world's children — are accelerating their immunization programmes towards the 1990 target.

LIVES SAVED

About a million lives have been saved this year by vaccines — but well over 3 million children are still dying each year because they are not immunized.

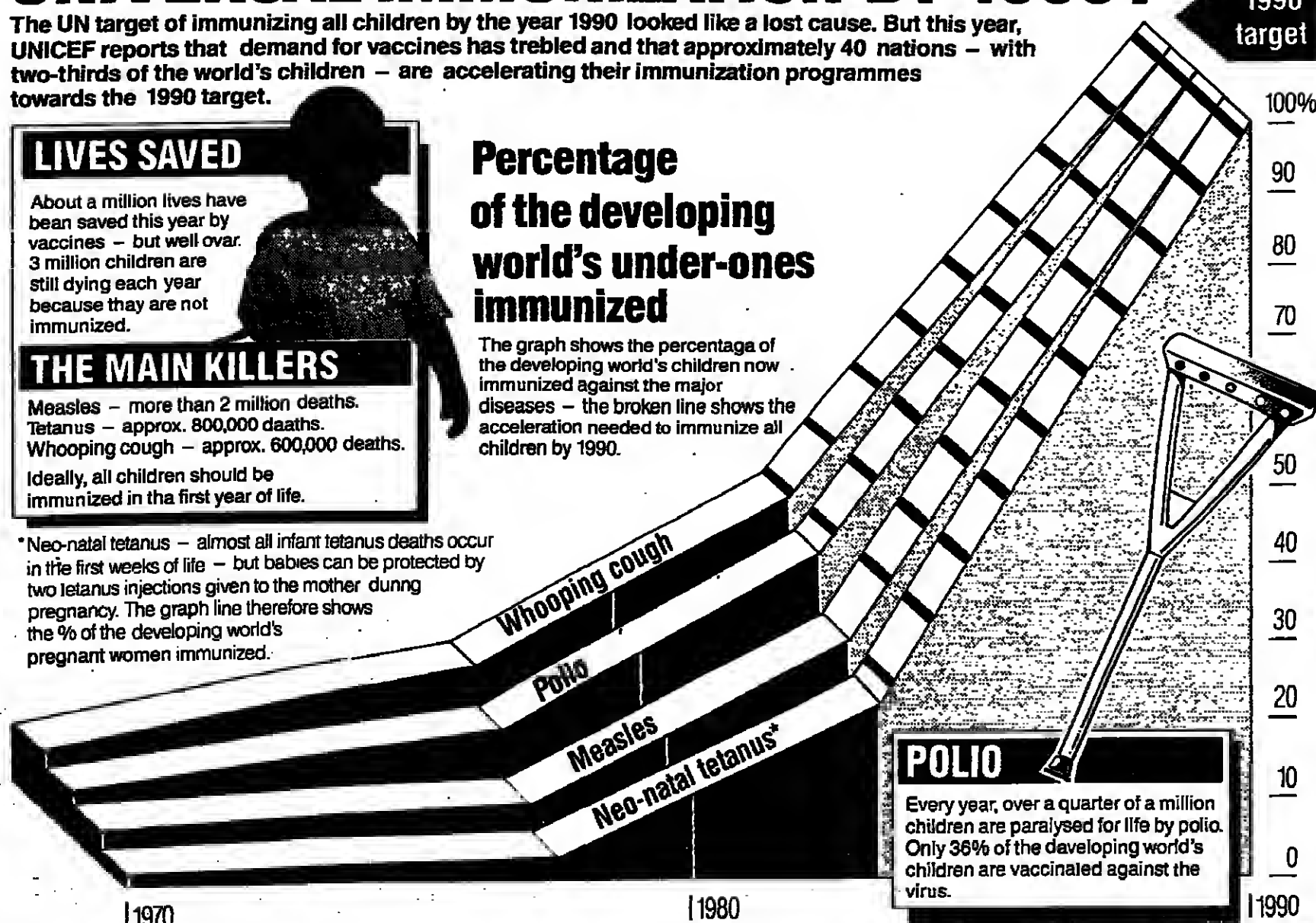
THE MAIN KILLERS

Measles — more than 2 million deaths.
Tetanus — approx. 800,000 deaths.
Whooping cough — approx. 600,000 deaths.
Ideally, all children should be immunized in the first year of life.

Percentage of the developing world's under-ones immunized

The graph shows the percentage of the developing world's children now immunized against the major diseases — the broken line shows the acceleration needed to immunize all children by 1990.

*Neo-natal tetanus — almost all infant tetanus deaths occur in the first weeks of life — but babies can be protected by two tetanus injections given to the mother during pregnancy. The graph line therefore shows the % of the developing world's pregnant women immunized.



POLIO

Every year, over a quarter of a million children are paralysed for life by polio. Only 36% of the developing world's children are vaccinated against the virus.

Jack Nicklaus, at 46, wins the 50th Masters

AUGUSTA, Georgia (AP) — Jack Nicklaus, in perhaps the finest hour of a career unmatched in golf history, barged out of an international pack on Sunday to score his sixth Masters victory in the 50th renewal of the revered tournament.

The legendary Golden Bear of the United States, at 46 a frustrated non-winner for two seasons, turned back the clock with a 7-under-par 65, including a thundering 30 over the back nine at the Augusta National Golf Club course.

He did it the hard way. In one of the most dramatic tournaments in the history of this ancient game, he had to play his way past eight of today's most accomplished performers in the game.

That he won it on the strength of a last-hole bogey by the hawk-faced Australian Greg Norman detracted not at all from the drama of the tournament nor the magnitude of his accomplishment.

Norman, playing well behind Nicklaus on a sunny, hot spring day, was the last man to challenge. He came surging up those final, hilly holes on a string of four consecutive birdies that began on the 14th. When Norman dropped a putt of about 15 feet on the 17th — with Nicklaus' round long finished and his 72-hole total of 279 on the board — Norman had achieved a tie for the lead at nine under par.

The powerful man known as "The Great White Shark" needed only a par on the 18th to tie and force a playoff. A birdie would win it.

But, with Nicklaus and his caddy-son Jack Jr. watching, Norman pushed his second shot into the gallery. His sun-bleached head bowed in self-inflicted misery.

Norman pitched down the slope to 18-20 feet, then missed the putt and Nicklaus was a winner again in one of the greatest golf tournaments of all time.

Normal had a closing 70 for a

llengers to his supremacy, Tom Weiskopf and Johnny Miller; and of the 1977 British Open, when the young Watson beat Nicklaus in an incredible shoot-out at Turnberry in Scotland.

Nicklaus lost two of those tournaments, but he wasn't to be denied this time.

"Fantastic," he said. "You don't win the Masters at age 46."

But he did. He won it for a record sixth time, tying Harry Vardon, a six-time British Open Champion, for the most victories in Golf's four majors, which also includes the U.S. Open and the PGA.

It pushed to 18 his record accumulation of victories in those events, five more than runner-up Walter Hagen. The list, which started with the 1962 U.S. Open, now included the six Masters, a record-tying four U.S. Opens, a record-tying five PGA National Championships, and three British Opens.

It also provided him with his first major title since 1980 and, his, first victory of any kind since the 1984 Memorial Tournament.

And it buried any speculation that his day is gone, that the time has come to retire. There were questions, speculation, when he played so poorly early this year, missing the cut in three of seven tournaments.

But Nicklaus answered those questions with that record-matching 30 over the back nine. And he answered again immediately after Norman's desperate bid for a 72nd-hole par had failed.

After making a birdie putt on the ninth hole, Nicklaus reached the turn in 35, one under for the day and three under for the tournament.

At that point, he was four off the pace with six men in front of him. It appeared but a token gesture by an aging champion, a venture into nostalgia.

He rolled in a 25-footer on the 10th, and another from about the same length on the 11th.

But a pulled tee shot on the threatening 12th led to a bogey and the attention again shifted to Ballesteros, Kite, Norman and Watson, who was making a small move.

Nicklaus, however, was undaunted.

A massive drive set up a mid-iron second shot to the par-5 13th and he was two-putted for birdie.

He missed from about 15 feet on the 14th, and the holes were beginning to run out. He was still four back of Ballesteros and two behind Kite. It seemed to be a good try destined to fall short.

Langer once had a piece of the lead in the early going, but got tangled up in the trees a couple of times, dropped back with bogeys on the eighth and ninth and finished with a double bogey. He had a 75 and a 286 total.

In all, five men — Norman, Ballesteros, Langer, Kite and Nicklaus — led or shared the lead at one point over the final 18 holes of a tournament that must rank with the most dramatic golf has produced.

It evoked memories of the 1960 U.S. Open, when Arnold Palmer, at the top of his game, beat Nicklaus, then a youthful amateur, and the aging Ben Hogan; of the 1975 Masters when Nicklaus turned back the two major cha-

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Lineker voted 'Footballer of the Year'

LONDON (R) — Everton striker Gary Lineker has been voted England's "Footballer of the Year" by the country's soccer writers. Scorer of 33 goals this season, Lineker polled over 80 per cent of the votes to finish far in front of World Cup colleague Peter Shilton. Last year's winner was Lineker's Everton team-mate Neville Southall.

Porto close to title after Benfica upset

LISBON (R) — Porto looked set to retain the Portuguese soccer championship Sunday after they returned to the top of the table following their 1-0 win over Setubal and Benfica's shock 2-1 home defeat by Lisbon rivals Sporting. Young international star Paulo Futre scored the precious goal which took Porto above Benfica. Though the two sides are level on 47 points, Porto appear to have the easier conclusion to their league programme next week when they meet bottom-of-the-table Covilha. Benfica face the more difficult match against Boavista. Even if both sides collect two points, Porto could lift the title by virtue of their better record — a win and a draw — against Benfica this season.

French soccer star switches clubs

PARIS (R) — French soccer international Luis Fernandez, who has led Paris Saint-Germain to within sight of the league title this year, will play for city rivals Racing club next season. Fernandez, hard-running member of France's incomparable midfield, was one of the most wanted players in the country and PSG desperately wanted him to sign a new contract with them. Fans chanted his name, pleading with him to stay, when PSG beat Monaco 1-0 at the Parc Des Princes stadium on Friday to make virtually sure of their first ever league title.

Graf upsets Evert-Lloyd

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina (R) — Sixteen-year-old Steffi Graf of West Germany defeated Chris Evert-Lloyd 6-4, 7-5 Sunday to win the \$200,000 Women's Tennis Tournament for her first professional title.

Evert-Lloyd, winner here eight times, appeared somewhat tired in her younger opponent ran down just about everything the 31-year-old Lloyd had to offer. In their six previous meetings, Graf, seeded third here, failed to win a set.

"I thought I had a chance and could play a really tough match against her, and if I really played well I could win," Graf said after her victory.

"After the first set I really had the feeling I could win because she was missing some easy shots."

But then the top seeded Lloyd fought back, moving into a four-love lead.

"I just gave the points away easily and wasn't concentrating enough," Graf said. "At four-love I told myself to just try, but I was really thinking about the third set. If there was going to be one I was ready to play it. Then it got to four-three and I realised I still had a chance to win."

"That's as good as she's ever played against me," Lloyd said.

Jarryd beats injured Becker

DALLAS (AP) — Sweden's Anders Jarryd, a late tournament entry, downed game but injured Boris Becker of West Germany 6-7, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4 Sunday to win the Buick WCT finals.

Jarryd's \$150,000 prize was the highest of his career. He wouldn't have been in the tournament if Ivan Lendl's knee injury hadn't kept him from playing. Lendl is the world's no. 1 player.

Jarryd qualified by being the no. 6 ranked player in the world, although he hadn't won a tournament this year.

The second-seeded Becker gave a courageous performance on an injured leg but couldn't overcome Jarryd, who had lost in four previous matches against his opponent.

Jarryd, who lost to Becker in the 1985 Wimbledon semifinals, led 5-1 in the one-hour first set, before his first service deserted him. Becker scrambled back to win the set on a 7-3 tiebreaker.

The 25-year-old Jarryd, helped by a Swedish cheering section in Reunion Arena, hadn't lost a set in the tournament until Becker's first-set rally.

But the match quickly turned, when Jarryd broke Becker's service six straight times, taking the second and third sets almost without opposition.

Schuster is key for Barcelona

By Robert Philip Reuter

LONDON — Barcelona's Bernd Schuster, the troubled genius of European soccer, may never have a better opportunity of restoring his flagging reputation than in Wednesday's Champions' Cup semifinal against Gothenburg.

The Spaniards are faced with a daunting three-goal first-leg deficit but, which Schuster beginning to find the inspiration of old, there could yet be a twist in the Nou Camp Stadium.

Football fans have learned to expect the unexpected this season and both semifinals could go either way, though Gothenburg-Anderlecht appears the likeliest final in Seville on May 7.

It has been a season of upsets throughout Europe, not least in Italy where Juventus, who began 1986 as Champions' Cup holders and league leaders, could now end up without a major trophy.

Beaten by Barcelona in the quarter-finals of the European Cup, Juventus were nudged off the top of the Italian First Division Sunday when they were held to a goalless draw in Genoa by Sampdoria while Roma were winning 4-2 at Pisa.

With two games remaining, Roma and Juventus are level on points and if the situation remains the same they will play off for the championship on neutral ground irrespective of goal difference.

Despite club president Dino Viola's view that "we could travel to Turin for the play-off and still win," Roman manager Sven-Goran Eriksson is adopting a cautious approach and would only say: "We have a tiny chance of pulling off a great feat."

Juventus manager Giovanni Trapattoni, who will join Internazionale Milan next season, Sweden, Gothenburg have been

stunned up the situation by saying: "I have to admit something is wrong... and at this point I must consider the possibility of a play-off."

But French maestro Michel Platini sounded an optimistic note when he said: "Football is so unpredictable anything can happen. We have not lost faith in our ability to win the championship."

Roma round off their campaign against Lecce at home and Como away while Juventus are at home to AC Milan and away to Lecce.

The only question remaining to be answered in Spain is who is going to finish second to Real Madrid?

UEFA Cup holders Real, 11 points clear of Barcelona, set a new Spanish First Division points record Sunday by beating Sporting Gijon despite resting Antonio Camacho, Emilio Butragueno and Antonio Macedo.

All three will return on Wednesday, however, when Real will be bidding to overturn a 3-1 deficit against Internazionale in a repeat of last year's semi-final in the Bernabeu Stadium. Real overcame Inter 3-2 on aggregate last season after losing 2-0 at Milan, though they will miss the goal-scoring flair of suspended Argentine Jorge Valdano.

Barcelona sent once-mighty Valencia tumbling into the second division with a smooth 3-0 win, with Schuster again providing evidence of how much West German will miss him in the World Cup finals with a peerless midfield display.

Manager Terry Venables left out six first-team regulars but Barcelona will be at full strength for the visit of Gothenburg, providing Scottish striker Steve Archibald passes a late fitness test.

Although it is the off-season in Sweden, Gothenburg have been

keeping active since their surprising first-leg triumph and crush Orygryte 6-0 in practice, a measure of compensation for surrendering the league title to their local rivals last October.

Like Juventus, Belgian champions Anderlecht, who take a narrow one-goal lead to Romania where they meet Steaua Bucharest in the European Cup, saw their long-time advantage in the league disappear at the weekend when they lost 2-0 to Beerschot.

That allowed FC Bruges, 6-3 winners against Liere, to draw level on 50 points from 33 games.

Manchester United suffered an even more serious setback in the English First Division Saturday when they were beaten 2-0 at home by Sheffield Wednesday, a result which has surely ended their hopes of lifting the championship for the first time since 1967.

United remain third in the First Division on 68 points but have only four games left in which to close the gap on leaders Liverpool and second-placed Everton, who are separated only by goal difference.

Liverpool were in awesome mood on Saturday, crushing Coventry 5-0, and have one game in hand over United. Everton, 1-0 winners at Arsenal, have a two-match cushion.

But the most surprising champions look like being Hearts, 50-1 outsiders in Scotland at the start of the season but now needing just four points from their last three games to lift the title for the first time since 1960.

Hearts extended their unbeaten run to 29 matches when they crushed second-placed Dundee United 3-0 on Saturday and with a cup final date with Aberdeen next month, could yet pull off an astonishing double.

Squads named for England-Scotland fixture

LONDON (AP) — Trevor Francis, whose international career seemed over after being ignored by England for the last nine months, gained a surprise recall to the national squad Monday for the World Cup warm-up game against Scotland at Wembley on April 23.

Francis, who plays for Sampdoria of Genoa in the Italian league, gained the last of his 59 caps in June last year and seemed out of contention for a berth in England's Mexico squad this summer.

But because of injuries to several players and the unavailability of other regulars because of club commitments, Francis has been given a late chance to stake his claim.

"This is a terrific lift for me," Francis told the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, from Italy, where a spate of nagging injuries and a dispute with club officials have marred his season.

"If I had not been included in this squad, then obviously my hopes of going to Mexico would have all but vanished," Francis said.

At the weekend, England's assistant manager, Don Howe, flew to Italy to watch Francis play and reported back to manager Bobby Robson.

Robson responded by selecting Francis in place of Luton Town's Mick Harford, who had been reported to be on the fringe of a World Cup place.

The England-Scotland match, an annual fixture between Britain's highest soccer rivals, takes on a greater significance this year because of the World Cup, which both countries are competing.

The inclusion of Francis, 2 next Saturday, is one of six changes forced on Bobby Robson from the side that triumphed unexpectedly in the Soviet Union last month.

Captain Bryan Robson, Peter Reid, Trevor Steven, Gary Stevens, Dave Watson and Kerry Dixon all return to the squad. Out go the injured Mark Wright, along with Paul Bracewell, Gordon Cowans, Tony Woodcock, Alvin Martin, John Barnes and Peter Beardsley.

The Scotland match marks England's last World Cup warm-up game before Robson names his party for Mexico and takes it to

Colorado in the United States for high altitude training.

Also on Monday, Scotland's soccer manager, Alex Ferguson, reshuffled his pack of World Cup probabilities and pulled out three wild cards in the build-up for next month's finals in Mexico.

Ferguson announced two separate squads for the matches away to England on April 23 and The Netherlands six days later and offered an unexpected late chance to Craig Levein and John Robertson of Heart of Midlothian, and Ally McCoist of Glasgow Rangers.

All three will be part of a 19-man squad for The Netherlands match in Eindhoven, where Scotland will face its last serious test before Mexico.

The three newcomers get their chance because of a heavy league programme at the same time in England, where many Scottish internationals play their club soccer. Ten of Ferguson's regulars consequently are unavailable.

All the English-based players have been named, however, in the pool of 21 to face England at Wembley next week with the exception of the unavailable Frank McAvennie of West Ham and John Wark of Liverpool, and Chelsea's injured Pat Nevin.

Ferguson said the World Cup door had not been shut on any of the 27 players on duty against England or The Netherlands.

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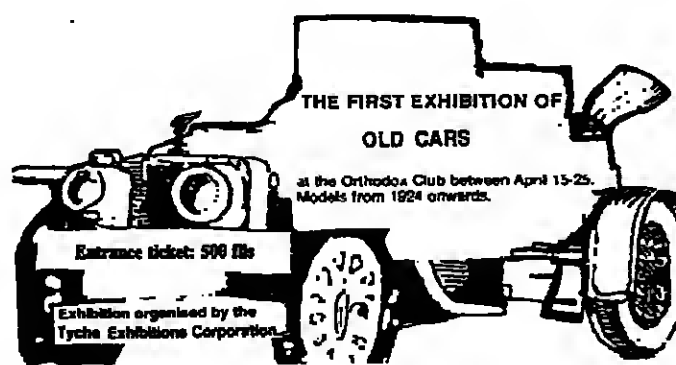
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Japan expected to join SDI programme soon

MOUNT FUJI, Japan (R) — Japan is expected to announce soon its intention to join the research programme for the United States controversial Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), government and business sources said Monday.

There has been no official announcement of Japan's decision to follow most of its European allies in taking part in the so-called "Star Wars" programme to build futuristic anti-missile weapons.

But Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the influential Japanese Keidanren Business Group, expressing his personal opinion, told reporters that Japan should join SDI.

Other local businessmen involved in high-technology industry said the Trade Ministry was only waiting for the right time to announce Japanese participation.

Trade Ministry officials have said they are watching to see how the Europeans react to Washington's invitations to its allies to join the programme.

Japanese industry could make an important contribution to research for the "Star Wars" project because of its strengths in the advanced electronics and laser research fields, industry sources said.

The SDI issue is likely to be raised during Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's talks with President Ronald Reagan, SDI's main champion, during his current visit to the United States.

Japan has sent three large fact-finding missions to the United States to review U.S. plans and intentions. The latest 55-member government and business mission has just returned.

Sony Chairman Akio Morita stressed that a Japanese firm which took part in the mission would not necessarily join the SDI programme.

"Let me make that crystal clear," he told the reporters at Keidanren's country retreat on the slopes of Mount Fuji, near Tokyo.

Inayama said: "The U.S. is expending \$250 billion in defence. It is our understanding this is for our sake. Thus, to cooperate with the U.S. is the way we should go and SDI is one of the ways we can cooperate."

Other Japanese firms mentioned as possible participants in SDI include Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi, NEC, Fujitsu and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

The issue of whether Japan should join SDI has been controversial for many Japanese who cite the nation's anti-war constitution.

"We must have the understanding of the citizens of Japan, probably that is why we are waiting," Inayama said.

Pentagon urged to disclose budget of secret projects

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two key congressmen are urging the Pentagon reveal more about the growing number of projects whose budgets — and in some cases existence — are closely held secrets.

"We are concerned over the growing volume of defence programmes" that now fall under the Special Access Required (SAR), or so-called "black" umbrella, representatives Les Aspin and William Dickinson said in a letter to Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

"It is simply bad public policy to hide increasing amounts of government spending."

"It appears to us that about 70 per cent of the funds contained in this special access status could be declassified, and a significant number of the programmes themselves placed in a lower classification," Mr. Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Mr. Dickinson, the panel's ranking Republican, said in the letter, made public Sunday.

Pentagon and congressional officials would not disclose the extent of the "black" programmes. It has been estimated that \$22.5 billion out of a proposed 1987 fiscal year defence budget of \$320.3 billion will go for classified weapons, secret research and intelligence programmes for which no explanation is given beyond briefings to senior members of Congress.

In fiscal 1981, before Ronald Reagan became president, the classified military budget was \$4.6 billion out of \$158 billion in total defence, according to the National Journal, which specialises in statistical analysis.

"A major portion" of the black funding goes to two Stealth aircraft designed to hide from enemy radar, the advanced technology bomber and the advanced cruise missile, Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dickinson said.

Other programmes are an advanced navy attack plane, a Stealth helicopter called "Grassblade," navy projects to make submarines more quiet and an army programme to build anti-tactical missiles to hit short-range Soviet ballistic missiles.

Administration officials say they want the weapons programmes secret to keep the Soviet in the dark on new U.S. military technology.

"Congress is fully informed on the so-called black programmes," Pentagon spokesman Fred Hoffman said in a recent interview.

"There is nothing being carried out surreptitiously beyond the sight of Congress."

Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dickinson told Mr. Weinberger, however, that "continued congressional support for these important programmes depends on having a rational explanation for their special classification."

"We reserve the right to contest the continuation of certain programmes and aspects of others in the special access status," their letter said.

Another congressman, representative John D. Dingell, complained to Mr. Weinberger in January that a lack of oversight of the black programmes had led to contractors "mischarging, overcharging and, in some cases, engaging in outright illegal activities."

Mr. Dingell is negotiating with Mr. Weinberger for greater congressional scrutiny of the secret projects, according to aides.

Zia rejects Bhutto's election call

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq Monday rejected opposition leader Benazir Bhutto's call for elections, saying that politicians trying to change Pakistan's system might not be honest.

The official Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) quoted Gen. Zia as saying that "certain brothers and sisters" seeking new polls should wait for the next scheduled elections in 1990 rather than incite the "illiterate masses" in a campaign for change.

Gen. Zia spoke hours after Ms. Bhutto told her third mass rally since returning from exile last Thursday that the Zia years had been "an era of tears, blood and darkness" for Pakistan.

"We want to bring the light and shun the darkness," she told up to 100,000 supporters who waited through the night in Faisalabad until she arrived after a 15-hour procession from Lahore.

Gen. Zia, who said last Saturday that mass rallies generated "more heat than light," repeated his argument that such gatherings were a waste of time.

The opposition, which boycotted general elections held under martial law last year, should spend the next four years organising itself in preparation for the 1990 polls, he said.

APP said Gen. Zia remarked that politicians seeking change "perhaps did not possess honest intentions." He did not elaborate.

Ms. Bhutto, daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was overthrown by Gen. Zia in 1977 and later hanged, has preached change to huge rallies of jubilant supporters in Lahore, Gujranwala and Faisalabad.

Her standard speech culminated with frenzied crowds chanting "Zia must go, Zia must go."

But Ms. Bhutto, 32, insists she wants a "peaceful revolution" and does not seek revenge for her father's execution on disputed murder conspiracy charges.

Exhausted and hoarse after struggling for hours through supporters lining the 130-kilometre route from Lahore, she told the Faisalabad rally at dawn that last December's end to martial law had brought only partial democracy to Pakistan.

The opposition, which boycotted general elections held under martial law last year, should spend the next four years organising itself in preparation for the 1990 polls, he said.

"There is a hole in the wall, but the wall is still there," she said. "We have to demolish that wall."

Ms. Bhutto, who has stressed she does not seek revenge for her father's hanging on controversial murder conspiracy charges in 1979, repeated she wanted change to be peaceful.

Faisalabad, an industrial city laid out along the lines of the Union Jack by the British governor of Punjab in 1890, was swarming Sunday with workers of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party who put up posters, banners and streamers to welcome her.

Supporters began taking over the front rows at the rally ground 21 hours before Ms. Bhutto began her half-hour speech.

Her cavalcade took 15 hours to cover the 130-kilometres from Lahore even though all other traffic was banned.

The mostly working class crowd was more militant than her supporters at previous rallies, shouting "long live Murtaga" — an urban guerrilla brother of Ms. Bhutto whom she has denounced — and chanting crude Punjabi slogans against Gen. Zia.

The opposition, which boycotted general elections held under martial law last year, should spend the next four years organising itself in preparation for the 1990 polls, he said.

46 die in Indian festival stampede

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — At least 46 pilgrims, most of them women, were crushed to death Monday in a stampede to bathe in India's sacred Ganges River, state-run All India Radio said.

At least 39 people were injured in the melee at the Hindu holy town of Hardwar when thousands of pilgrims rushed down the historic stone steps at Pant Dweep into the river for a ritual bath, the radio said.

Hindus believe the bath, coinciding with the high point of the month-long Kumbh Mela Festival, washes away their sins.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said doctors battling to save the injured at the town's main hospital had sent urgent messages to the government for medicines and blood.

PTI said unofficial sources estimated the death toll to be much higher.

The ritual bathing was resumed after the stampede and more than three million of an estimated four million pilgrims crowding the small city had taken their holy dip by Monday, the radio said.

About 5,000 policemen and 6,000 volunteers were on duty to control the huge crowd during the festival, which takes place once every 12 years and draws millions of devotees.

Hindus believe the Gods fought and won a heroic battle against demons for the Kumbh, a pot of nectar which made them immortal.

During the 12-day struggle, equivalent to 12 human years, four drops of liquid fell on the towns of Hardwar, Allahabad, Ujjain and Nasik, now the rotating sites for the Kumbh Mela.

Hardwar, 300 kilometres north of Delhi in Uttar Pradesh state, is Hinduism's "gateway to heaven" where the Ganges gushes from the Himalayan Mountains.

About 20 people have been swept away by fast currents and drowned during this year's festival, which began in mid-February and reached its peak Monday.

The dead included 32 women and two children, United News of India (UNI) news agency said.

The stampede occurred when

one of the pilgrims fell down in the crush of people, taking a crowd of others down with him, UNI quoted police sources as saying.

Piles of clothes and luggage were strewn all over the site near the main bathing area in Hardwar.

At least 500 people were killed in a stampede at Hardwar in 1954 during the festival, which drew more people than any other religious event in the world.

More than 20 million pilgrims are estimated to have worshipped in Hardwar since the three-month festival began Feb. 1. But more than 7 million alone were expected Sunday and Monday — the two holiest days.

The crowds were so big Sunday that police using bamboo canes had to beat back surging crowds, even in the water.

Frequent power blackouts also have caused panic among the pilgrims, who bathe throughout the day and night.

Police said the crowds have been smaller than usual because many people were scared away by news reports that Sikh terrorists planned to strike at Hardwar.

Indonesia protests over article in Australian press

CANBERRA (R) — Indonesia lodged a strong official protest with the Australian government Monday over a Sydney newspaper story about President Suharto's alleged business links, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Indonesian Ambassador August Marpaung made the protest at a meeting with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden after Jakarta abruptly cancelled a visit by a senior minister.

Canberra was told the visit by Research and Technology Minister Yusuf Habibie was stopped because of a series of articles in last Thursday's Sydney Morning Herald, Mr. Hayden later told parliament.

Mr. Hayden said Mr. Habibie, a close friend of Mr. Suharto, felt he had to cancel his five-day visit, due to begin Sunday.

Mr. Hayden said he stressed to Mr. Marpaung the Australian media did not express the view of the government.

Mr. Marpaung had said earlier in a radio interview the articles were offensive and not conducive for a visit aimed at further improving relations between the two countries.

The reports alleged that Mr. Suharto, his family and business associates, used their positions to amass wealth and power.

The chill created by the articles follows recently improved ties between the two neighbours.

Mr. Habibie, who heads Indonesia's aircraft, shipbuilding and other high-technology industries, had been invited to Australia to study possible defence and industrial cooperation.

Mr. Marpaung said Mr. Habibie's five-day visit was to promote goodwill and the "very offending article" appeared only a few days before it was due to begin.

"The minister thought it (the story) was not conducive for his visit because he was planning better relations between the two countries," Mr. Marpaung said.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Sunday he had always made it clear to Indonesia that the Australian media had the right to free and independent expression.

Jakarta has previously shown anger over what it regards as too free a press in Australia.

Moscow reportedly allows Stalin's daughter to leave

MOSCOW (R) — Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of the late Soviet dictator Josef Stalin, has been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union 17 months after returning from the West, a Soviet journalist said Monday.

Viktor Louis, who has often acted in the past as a conduit for official information, said Ms. Alliluyeva's 14-year-old American-born daughter Olga would leave Moscow on Wednesday. Ms. Alliluyeva would follow later.

The British Home Office (Interior Ministry) has confirmed that Olga, daughter of Ms. Alliluyeva's fourth husband William Peters, has been granted a visa to return to her former Quaker school in England.

Ms. Alliluyeva had no plans to accompany her daughter, Louis told Reuters. "She has to do things with her belongings and so on."

Ms. Alliluyeva, 59, defected to the West in 1967 but returned to the Soviet Union in November 1984 saying she had never enjoyed a day of freedom abroad. She contacted U.S. consular officials in Moscow last month and moved from the Republic of Georgia, Stalin's birthplace, to a Moscow hotel.

She was not immediately available Monday to confirm that she was leaving the country but last Saturday she told Reuters it would be "a little bit" untrue to say she had not asked permission to leave.

Louis said he did not know whether Ms. Alliluyeva would go to Britain, the United States or another country.

Ms. Alliluyeva's Soviet citizenship was revoked after she defected but was restored upon her return to the Soviet Union. She moved with Olga to the Georgian capital of Tbilisi.

Diplomats said the decision to allow Ms. Alliluyeva to move back to the West reflected the Kremlin's recognition of her unusual position as Stalin's daughter.

Ms. Alliluyeva has not confirmed that she became unhappy after returning to the Soviet Union but Soviet officials have indicated privately that the authorities regard her as a troubled individual.

Waldheim: Charges cited in U.N. file were fabricated

NEW YORK — Former U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in a television interview that atrocity charges against him in a secret U.N. file were based on false allegations by two German prisoners of war in Yugoslavia.

"They made the statements apparently to save their own skins. There's nothing whatsoever behind those allegations in those files," Dr. Waldheim said.

He also said: "Why did Yugoslavia not take any action against me? Because there was no evidence of those allegations. I can assure you that the whole affair is an invention."

Dr. Waldheim was interviewed in Salzburg Sunday by the CBS programme "60 minutes."

Dr. Waldheim is scheduled to send his reaction to the United Nations war crimes dossier on him to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

A Waldheim spokesman told reporters in Vienna Sunday that the comments would not be made public. The U.N. file was turned over to Israel and Austria last

week with the stipulation it remain secret.

In eliciting the Waldheim response on the German prisoners of war Sunday, the CBS interviewer said:

"We understand the file included the charge that for your activities in Yugoslavia in 1944 in connection with murder and other reprisals against Yugoslav Partisans, and the burning down of villages in Yugoslavia... you were labelled not a suspect, not a witness, but indeed a war criminal by the Yugoslav government."

CBS did not explain how it had obtained information on the file.

The controversy over Dr. Waldheim's past has been raging for over a month since the World Jewish Congress produced wartime German army documents it alleged showed he was involved in atrocities against Greek Jews and Yugoslav Partisans in the Balkans.

Dr. Waldheim is the leading candidate in next month's Austrian presidential elections. He has charged that the allegations against him are politically motivated.

The president, whom Dr. Waldheim hopes to succeed, requested the war crimes commission file from the United Nations last week to try to clear up allegations that the former U.N. chief had concealed a Nazi past. He gave Dr. Waldheim a copy last Friday for comment.

Under U.N. rules the documents cannot be made public and the spokesman said Dr. Kirchschlaeger would decide whether Dr. Waldheim's comments would remain confidential.

Heinz Fischer, deputy chairman of the People's Party SPOE, told a panel of journalists Saturday his party had nothing to do with collecting or passing on documents on Dr. Waldheim's past.

The newspaper Kronen Zeitung published an affidavit signed by a photographer who said he was approached by SPOE officials last year who asked him to copy a photograph supposed to show Dr. Waldheim in the uniform of the SA (Brownshirts) the Nazi Stormtroopers.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia's Slovak Communist Party daily

Pravda said Monday that neo-Nazi forces in Austria had surfaced during the current presidential election campaign and were stirring hatred against Jews and foreign workers.

The candidacy of Otto Scharnitz — an SS officer in World War II and now an independent presidential candidate backed by extreme right-wing groups — reflected the "excessive leniency" towards neo-Nazi forces in Austria, it said.

The paper said Scharnitz, who is expected to poll one or two per cent in the May 4 election, had angered the Austrian public with Fascist statements.

A demonstration through central Vienna by anti-Fascists on Saturday drew attention to the intentions of neo-Nazi forces in Austria, which may seriously jeopardize political stability in the country, it said.

The paper made no reference to allegations by the World Jewish Congress that Kurt Waldheim, an independent presidential candidate backed by the OEVP, has hidden a criminal Nazi past.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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NAME THE GUILTY

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH			
♠ A 6 4			
♥ 6 4			
♦ J 10 9 6 4			
♣ 9 6 4			
WEST			
♠ K J 2			
♥ J 10 9 3 2			
♦ A Q 3 2			
♣ A Q			
EAST			
♠ 10 9 8 5			
♥ 8 7 5			
♦ 8 7			
♣ J 10 8 7			
SOUTH			
♠ Q 7 3			
♥ A R Q			
♦ K 5			
♣ A K 5 3 2			

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Here's a chance for you to sit in judgment of your fellow bridge players. Study the bidding and play of this hand and then decide who, if any, of the characters involved are guilty of bridge crimes, and whether they are major or minor.

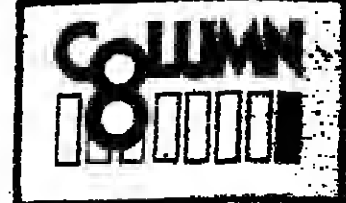
Against South's contract of three no trump West led the top of his heart sequence. Declarer won and, since he had to develop diamonds to make his contract, he led the king. West won the ace and tried to

knock out dummy's entry to the diamonds by shifting to the king of spades. Declarer countered by ducking, and now he was in control.

He won the spade continuation in hand and forced out the queen of diamonds. In all, he made 10 tricks. All the evidence is before you. You are asked to render your verdict.

We agree with West's decision to make a takeout double at his first turn. While he has little to spare for that action, his hand does have the ability to play in any of the other three suits. We do not hold the same brief for North's decision to bid one diamond over the double. With his poor hand and three-card club support, there is absolutely no reason why he should not pass. We charge him with a major crime.

West's shift to the king of spades at trick three was a fine, if little, defensive effort. However, it was a case of locking the barn after the horses had run away. West had presented declarer with his contract on the previous trick! He was guilty of murder in the worst degree when he failed to hold up the ace of diamonds. Had he refused the trick, declarer would have been able to come to no more than eight tricks.



Designer chosen for royal wedding gown

LONDON (AP) — Polish designer Linda Cierach, who doesn't have a showroom in London's West End, has been chosen to make the wedding dress of the year. British press reports Monday said that Miss Cierach, 32, was chosen by Sarah Ferguson to make the gown for her marriage to Prince Andrew, second son of Queen Elizabeth II. The wedding is on July 23 in Westminster Abbey. The prince and his fiancée are both 26. Cierach works from her home in the Fulham district, which adjoins Chelsea in West London. Security measures have been taken there to keep the dress design secret. She was trained by Valentino of Italy and specialises in glittering dresses, with pearls, sequins and beads. She has made wedding gowns for daughters of the rich and famous and clothes for the nobility. Sisk for the Ferguson dress is already being spun from silkworms bred at Lullingstone Silk Farm in Dorset, South West England. The prince, a naval helicopter pilot, began an eight-week training course Monday in armed forces administration at Greenwich Royal Naval College on London's south east outskirts.

Imelda's shoes were 'way of promoting Philippine products'

LONDON (R) — Imelda Marcos said in an interview published Monday that her collection of 3,000 pairs of shoes was her way of promoting Philippine products and denied she was an excessive shopper. "Shoes are one of our highest exports," the wife of ousted Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos was quoted as telling the Daily Mail. "As first lady it was one of my duties to promote Philippine products, to act as a model for the m. And shoes earned millions in exports," she said. The collection of shoes and hoards of clothes and cosmetics were left behind in Manila's Malacanang Palace when the Marcoses fled on Feb. 25. They are living in Hawaii where the newspaper said the interview was conducted. Asked about the goods stored at the palace, Mrs. Marcos said: "Look, as first lady I had to remember two or three dozen birthdays, anniversaries, and baptisms a day... as minister for human settlement, governor of Manila and the president's wife, I didn't have time to go shopping every day."

Actor plays ghost on 82nd birthday

LONDON (AP) — Actor Sir John Gielgud celebrated his 82nd birthday Monday working as a ghost. "At my age, it's very hard to find the right part," Gielgud said on a film set at Eastnor Castle in western England. He is playing in Oscar Wilde's short story, the Canterville Ghost. He said he doesn't need to work but it takes his mind off advancing age. His first role was at London's Old Vic in 1921 as the herald in William Shakespeare's Henry V. "I don't really think of myself as old but I'm very aware of my friends all around me being ill and dying and having awful things happen to them," Gielgud told the daily Today. "Naturally, one is always selfish and hopes it won't happen to oneself. You wonder how long one's memory and health will last. So you squeeze in as much as you can, within reason. One thinks of dying every day," he said. In his latest role, Gielgud haunts the castle and does his best to scare an American family who wants to turn it into a tavern.

Peasant hands over imperial mandates

PEKING (AP) — A peasant in north west China has presented historians with two imperial mandates from the Emperor Chu Yuan-Chang, founder of the Ming Dynasty, the official Xinhua News Agency said Monday. The peasant handed over the 14th-century documents to the Xinhua Province Archives, explaining that his family had owned them for many years, the report said. The emperor, remembered for his efficient if ruthless administration, gave the mandates to a general in thanks for his military service. One, woven in coloured silk, is four metres long, the report said. Historians said the mandates would provide important information about imperial policies on China's north western frontier during the early Ming Dynasty, from 1368-1644.